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## British Hospitals Refuse Patients As Strikes Grow

LONDON, Jan. 30 — British hospitals turned away patients today as low-paid workers pressing for huge wage rises stepped up strike action against the state health service.

Health Minister David Ennals said Parliament that the situation was "extremely serious" and that about half the nation's hospitals were admitting only emergency cases. He said the well-being of patients was seriously threatened and ambulance drivers in most of Britain were answering only emergency calls.

With hospital porters, cleaners, antenae and laundry staff staging sporadic strikes, Mr. Ennals called on union leaders to appeal for a more humane approach. In some hospitals there was no clean laundry, pickets had stopped fuel for heating and volunteers were cooking the meals. London's Westminster Children's Hospital was affected when unions called out 500 domestic workers.

Jimmy Morris, a union official, said: "Children may suffer but you cannot discriminate."

Hospital workers are among 1.5

million low-paid workers campaigning for increases ranging up to 40 percent and a minimum £60 (\$120) weekly wage. Schools, ambulance services, garbage collection and even funerals were affected, piling new woes onto a country already rocked by its worst industrial turmoil in years.

But a three-week-old strike by 100,000 truck drivers, which blocked docks, warehouses and factories, caused 250,000 layoffs and created shortages of food items, ranging from salt and sugar to margarine and canned vegetables, appeared to be nearing its end.

The truckers and their employers, the Road Haulage Association, were on the verge of concluding a new contract for a basic £64 (\$128) weekly for a 40-hour week — £4 more than the employers' "final" offer and only £1 below the truckers' claim.

Strike pickets already were being withdrawn from ports where exports and imports worth millions have been blocked for more than three weeks.

"Norm" Is Threatened

An end to the walkout would mean relief for Britons hit by the progressive disappearance of food and other essential items from stores. But it drove another huge hole into the 5-percent anti-inflation "norm" Prime Minister James Callaghan has sought for pay rises this year.

It would involve a 20-percent increase in truckers' pay, which the employers said would be passed on at once in higher freight charges. These in turn, government officials said, would mean price increases for virtually everything and a new surge of inflation, which the Labor government, facing a general election this year, has tried to keep below the current 9 percent.

In the present pattern of one strike following another, unions representing 1.5 million public service workers launched an offensive of disruptive strikes even as their negotiators started talks with local government representatives in London.

Garbage Piles Up

The public service employees, many of whom earn little more than £40 weekly, demanded a £60 minimum — a 40-to-45-percent raise compared with Mr. Callaghan's 5 percent "norm."

In London and other cities garbage already was stacked high in streets. Hospital porters, cleaners, laundry staff and other manual workers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Carter watches Teng Hsiao-ping shake hands with former President Richard Nixon.

## Minimizes Idea of Force Teng Is Reassuring On Taiwan Question

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (IHT) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today reassured President Carter and Congress that China wants peace with Taiwan, but he did not pledge that Peking would never use force against the Nationalists on the island.

Concluding what President Carter called their "face-reaching, frank and honest" talks, both leaders agreed they had "established a relationship" that will "bring great benefit" to the people.

From the White House, Mr. Teng went to Capitol Hill for meetings with most of the Senate, and afterward many legislators called him "impressive," although his assurances on Taiwan did not completely satisfy many.

President Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said that the Teng visit had so far "exceeded the president's expectations."

Mr. Teng, however, was reported to have emphasized in his discussions with Mr. Carter his theme of warning against Soviet intentions, although a White House official said the Chinese visitor did not op-

## China Accepts U.S. Newsmen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today gave final approval to an exchange of reporters with the United States. White House sources said.

The sources said that the subject was raised by President Carter in his third meeting with Mr. Teng. He said that the United States felt strongly about free exchange of journalists.

State Department sources said that the Chinese had agreed, for a start, to accept resident correspondents from the Associated Press, The New York Times, United Press International and the Washington Post. The government-run New China News Agency was expected to set up a bureau here.

U.S. Presses Evacuation

Despite the breakthrough, the U.S. Embassy earlier in the day issued the stiffest evacuation orders to date in the face of growing anti-Americanism. All government employee dependents were "urged" to depart Iran temporarily at the earliest feasible date, and families of private U.S. citizens and "non-essential" Americans were "urged" to do the same.

Three U.S. military aircraft flew about 200 Americans out today. Five more military flights in addition to commercial airliners were expected to leave the reopened Tehran airport tomorrow. The airport was expected to resume full normal operations in the morning.

As recently as last October the U.S. community numbered 42,000, but it has decreased to fewer than 10,000.

Ayatollah Khomeini accepted the new proposals largely because, unlike earlier compromises he had rejected, this one constituted a

10 percent of the labor force.

Industry "using techniques that are 10 to 30 years out of date and with operations presently most inefficient," the steel, electricity, coal and transport industries are cited as being particularly weak.

The report says, however, that the difficulties do not "deny the possibilities for substantial improvement in economic performance." It points to Chinese ability and cultural strengths, and to the determination of leaders to modernize as ameliorating "the limits set by basic economic conditions."

Entitled "China: In Pursuit of Economic Modernization," the report reached newspapers only a few days ago, just before the arrival of Teng Hsiao-ping, China's deputy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Ayatollah Leaves Today Tehran Regime Clears Return for Khomeini

By Jonathan C. Randall

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (WP) — The government announced tonight that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was free to return to Iran and the Moslem religious leader now plans to arrive Thursday from Paris, ending more than 14 years in exile.

Motorists sounded their horns in joy when the Tehran radio officially broadcast the authorization for the ayatollah's much delayed return.

Diplomats said the way for the religious leader's return was paved by an 11th-hour agreement between his chief aides and two senior military commanders. The agreement was formally approved by the Cabinet tonight.

In Paris, aides said Ayatollah Khomeini would leave for Iran tomorrow. United Press International reported, The aides said that the ayatollah had informed Air France, which is providing a chartered jet to fly him home, that he wanted to depart tomorrow. An Air France official said the earliest the airline could have a plane ready to go was tomorrow afternoon. It is to carry Ayatollah Khomeini, his aides, and about 100 foreign reporters to Tehran airport. It would arrive Thursday.

"We want the Iranian people to know well in advance about the hour of his landing in Tehran," an aide said. "We want the ayatollah to receive the reception he so well deserves."

[Ayatollah's Khomeini's planned triumphal return to Iran originally had been scheduled for last Friday.]

clear victory over his adversaries here.

Diplomats noticed that the new agreement only covered the establishment of a joint committee of government officials and religious leaders to organize security arrangements for the 78-year-old ayatollah's arrival. This formulation was at best a face-saving operation for Premier Shahpur

Bakhtiar, who was reported a deeply humiliated man as the false hopes of a more favorable deal were dashed at the last minute by Ayatollah Khomeini's Paris entourage.

Its main virtue was that Mr. Bakhtiar's government was at least included in the arrangements rather than having them made entirely by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



A mullah, or Moslem religious leader, is carried on the shoulders of supporters as he attempts to dissuade rioters from chasing and attacking a traffic policeman in Tehran yesterday.

## Level of Violence Grows Arms for Populace Seen Near in Iran

By Don A. Schanche

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 — The Iranian revolution, which until now has involved an unarmed populace opposing armed troops, took an ominous turn yesterday as mobs gathered at Tehran University, seriously injured a high-ranking police officer on the street and called repeatedly for arms.

Diplomatic sources expressed the fear that weapons soon would appear in the hands of the people and that armed insurrection — involving far bloodier confrontations than have occurred so far — may be imminent.

"The only way to talk to the government is with a machine gun," proclaimed one large banner near the main gate of the campus, where many thousands have flocked to view flower-bedecked streams of blood on nearby streets left from Sunday's shooting of rioters there.

More than 40 persons are known to have died, and an estimated 350 to 450 were wounded when troops fired for hours on demonstrators at a major traffic circle adjoining the campus.

Yesterday, although there was bloodshed several miles from the campus in south Tehran, the university crowd avoided direct clashes with the authorities until late in the day. But their mood was ugly. Thousands gathered to hear speakers telling people to take up weapons — even homemade bombs — and go after the police and the army.

Bomb Diagrams

Late in the day, when a police general was driving past the university, his car was quickly surrounded. The officer was pulled out and, as his car was burned, he was beaten and stabbed. He is in a hospital, reportedly in a coma.

On the campus and adjoining streets throughout the day, militant lecturers showed crowds of listeners schematic diagrams describing how to make primitive dynamite bombs and Molotov cocktails.

Other diagrams identified the parts of the Belgian-made 9mm au (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Reports Record Deficit On '78 Trade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (IHT) — The U.S. trade deficit was a record \$28.45 billion for 1978, outstripping the previous record of \$26.53 billion set in 1977 despite a decline in oil imports, the Commerce Department reported today.

For December, the trade deficit was \$2.04 billion, up from \$1.95 billion in November but lower than most estimates by European money-market dealers.

See Page 9.

## France Cancels Refugee Status Of All Spaniards

PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI) — France today canceled the refugee status of Spanish nationals in France on the ground that Spain as a democracy no longer has refugees.

The Foreign Ministry announced he measure hours after the Interior Ministry said that it had removed 3 Spanish Basques from the Spanish frontier region and sent them to the Hautes-Alpes department of eastern France. It also said that even Spaniards were returned to Spain for lack of residence permits.

The Foreign Ministry said, "The democratization of the regime in Spain, the adoption of its constitution, its adhesion to the Geneva Convention relative to the status of refugees have led the Foreign Ministry to conclude that, in conformity with the convention of July 28, 1951, the circumstances under which Spanish refugees were led to invoke this statute no longer exist."

In consequence, cards approaching expiration will not be renewed. Furthermore, persons who still hold them will shortly be notified of the withdrawal of their status and automatically will receive residence and working permits as Spanish nationals.

## Japan Calls Action 'Intolerable'

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (NYT) — In a move arousing bitter Japanese reactions, the Soviet Union has stationed about 5,000 troops on two Kurile islands off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and is building bases there, Japanese government sources say.

Officials at the Defense Agency said today that the Russians had built up strength on the islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu from a force of about 2,000 last May, and had set up radar stations on other islands.

The move is regarded as politically significant here, since the Russians have thus reinforced their hold on two islands whose ownership has been disputed by Japan since they were taken over by the Soviet Union in 1945.

Kunashiri and Etorofu, known to the Russians as Iturup, are, with two other islands, Shikotan and Iabomai, the closest Russian-held territory to Japan. The dispute over their ownership has helped to poison Russo-Japanese relations for more than 30 years.

Lonely Outposts

The islands, at the southern end of the Kurile chain, are largely uninhabited. Their significance is mostly strategic. Soviet military moves on them are closely watched here.

Until about 1960, the Soviet Union based an entire division of about 20,000 men on the islands, but that commitment was then cut back — until last May, when Soviet troop movements into the islands were reported. Previously the Russians had maintained only a limited garrison and a small force at the lonely outposts.

The Russian-Japanese feud over the islands has contributed to a failure to conclude a peace treaty, although the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1956.

The Foreign Ministry today

## Soviet Buildup on Kuriles Denounced

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP) — In what may become known as one of the most bizarre trials in U.S. history, a U.S. court has been convened by the ambassador in West Berlin to try two East Germans on charges of violating West German laws against aircraft hijacking.

The rare procedure is authorized under the seldom-used U.S. authority as an occupying power in West Berlin and will be used because the West German government is reluctant to prosecute those who flee from East Germany, as the alleged hijackers did.

Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr. assembled an all-star cast for the trial, which is scheduled to begin May 7. The judge is Herbert Stern of the U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J., who gained fame a decade ago prosecuting the Mafia and corrupt politicians in that state. At 43, he is the second youngest federal judge, an important factor in a case that involves the strain of frequent trips to Berlin.

Two defense attorneys that few Americans or Germans could

afford have been assigned to the East Germans. They are Judah Best, who represented Spiro Agnew during plea bargaining that led to his resignation as vice president in 1973, and Bernard Hellring, who once defended former Newark Mayor Hugh Addonizio in a case that Judge Stern prosecuted.

Roger Adelman was taken from his normal job in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office here to be the prosecutor. "This is going to be a real trial, not a circus. We are going to show the best of American criminal justice. There will be no shortcuts," said Bruno Ristau, a Justice Department official who will be clerk-marshal for the court.

The first major issue before the court will be whether the two defendants — Hans Detlef Alexander Tiede, 31, and Ingrid Ruske, 32 — are entitled to a jury trial, which Mr. Best said he would demand.

Judge Stern has requested legal arguments on the constitutional

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## White House Mulls Choices After Mideast-Pact Failure

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT) — The Carter administration said yesterday that, since its latest approach for resolving the issues holding up an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty had failed, it now possibly another Camp David-style summit — would have to be devised.

Alfred Atherton Jr., the special Middle East negotiator, returned to Washington Sunday night and reported yesterday morning to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that on his two-week mission to Egypt and Israel he had been unable to win compromises on even the three relatively minor problems he had been charged with solving.

Administration officials said later that, while the odds still favor an eventual treaty, they had to accept for the first time the possibility of ultimate failure to implement the preliminary accord reached last September at Camp David by President Carter, Egyptian Prime Minister Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Carter will have to decide, officials said, on just what approach to follow. Preoccupied as he is with the visit of China's Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, officials did not expect any decision until later in the week.

Carter's Options

But officials said there were two options. One is for Mr. Carter to arrange another summit meeting with the two nations' leaders.

Earlier this month, Mr. Carter said that "If necessary, I will not hesitate to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to meet with me again to get a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt." Some officials believe that that statement led both sides to delay committing themselves in advance of a second summit.

The other option is for Mr. Carter to send Mr. Vance to the Middle East for an extended "diplomatic shuttle" between Egypt and Israel.

A third and less likely possibility, officials said, was for Egypt and Is-

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## Cutting Across Arab Quarrels

## Shiite Revivalism Arouses Concern in Islamic World

By James M. Markham

AMMAN, Jordan (NYT) — The emergence of a mass movement of Shiite Islamic revivalism, led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran, has aroused profound concern in the Arab world, particularly in Iraq, where oil-based economies are vulnerable to a variety of potentially troublesome outsiders.

This uneasiness, according to knowledgeable Arabs and foreign analysts, has cut across the conventional boundaries separating so-called radical and conservative governments.

The upheaval in Iran is a novel phenomenon in the modern Middle East. Iran's revolt is a sustained, grass-roots movement rooted in Shiism, an historically contentious Islamic faith that coexists in the Moslem world with Sunnism, whose followers have been dominant in most places.

Iraq is the cradle of Shiism, which arose in the 7th century during a struggle for succession to Mohammed. Since then, Shiite leaders have been more ready than those of the Sunnites to give a pragmatic interpretation to doctrine and to challenge governmental authority.

## Situation in Iraq

The government of Iraq, which has attempted to construct an essentially secular state with a patchwork of ethnic groups and creeds, is said to be especially wary of the Shiite revival. The Ba'ath party, which controls Iraq and Syria, espouses pan-Arab unity and Socialism.

More than half of Iraq's 12 million citizens are Shiites, but the ruling Ba'ath elite, who are heavily Sunnite, have had a number of confrontations with Shiite religious leaders.

The Iraqi Communist Party also has attracted Shiites. The government has been expelling suspected Communists from among the 212,000 members of the armed forces for more than a year. According to Western diplomats, about 20 in the Iraqi military accused of being Communists have been hanged in recent weeks in the second such purge in a year.

A Moslem diplomat in Amman said that the Iraqi government began to be concerned about Communists in the armed forces last year after the coup in Afghanistan by Noor Mohammed Taraki, now the president, who is closely associated with the Soviet Union. "Even though the Iraqis are supposed to be so close to the Soviet Union, they're worried," the diplomat said.

## Confrontation Ended

Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, ended a long period of confrontation with Iran when he and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Iranian ruler, settled a festering border dispute in March, 1975. The two leaders also quietly agreed, with the help of U.S. diplomacy, to put an end to the rebellion of Kurdish tribesmen in northeastern Iraq, which Iran had supported.

## Fears Grow of Weapons To Fuel Uprising in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

tomatic rifle with which the Iranian Army is equipped and described for those who hoped to capture one — how to load and fire it.

Perhaps more ominously, some of the diagrams described the operation of the Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifle, which has become standard equipment for revolutionary groups throughout Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The Iranian government claims to have seized several large caches of the weapons, and there have been unconfirmed reports that substantial numbers of the guns have recently been smuggled into the country.

## Cocktail Hour

On a sidewalk across the street from the university, a man who looked like an itinerant street hawker was selling pistols, electrical wire, saws and knife sharpeners, along with instructions in using them to construct homemade bombs. Suddenly voices in the group around him cried, "Soldiers are coming," and he hastily shut his suitcase and ran.

Another group surrounded a man who held up a soft-drink bottle, gasoline, kerosene and rags while calmly lecturing on the most effective mixture for a Molotov cocktail.

Nearby, a poster depicted a tank, labeling its most vulnerable parts, and showed a civilian attacker lobbing a firebomb into its 105mm gun barrel, as neatly as a basketball player making an unhurried free throw.

Another lecturer explained in matter-of-fact tones what demonstrators should do if they were able to seize an automatic weapon from an Iranian soldier or policeman. "Use it wisely," he cautioned, explaining that, on Sunday, when a demonstrator seized a gun, he wasted its 20-round magazine by firing all the shots in the air.

"Use every bullet to shoot another

Now, with the shah driven from Iran, Mr. Hussein is facing the possibility that Shiite dissidence will spill into Iraq. According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Hussein also fears new unrest among Iraq's 1.8 million Kurds, mostly Sunni, who also inhabit parts of Iran, Syria and Turkey.

Earlier this month, a band of Kurds was reported to have attacked a border position in northwestern Iran. In reaction to the reports, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, said in a French radio interview: "The Kurds form a nation in the Middle East," and compared their fight to that of Irish nationalists.

Col. Qadhafi, a fervent Sunni fundamentalist, has reportedly supported Ayatollah Khomeini's movement in Iran. Some well-informed Arabs said that Col. Qadhafi's relations with the ayatollah had been complicated by the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr, the Iranian-born leader of Lebanon's Shiite community, who vanished five months ago after visiting Tripoli, Libya. Libya has been accused of kidnapping the imam. The Libyans maintain that he flew to Rome from Tripoli.

Iman Sadr was a close friend of Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian president, who is a member of the reclusive Alawite sect, an offshoot of Shiism and a minority in Syria.

## Assad's Fear

One of Mr. Assad's fears during the last four years of war in Lebanon has been that the fighting would turn Syria's Sunni majority against his Alawite-dominated government. That possibility became particularly dangerous when Mr. Assad turned the Syrian Army against the Palestinian-Moslem alliance in Lebanon in 1976.

The Shiite revivalism of Ayatollah Khomeini has not deterred Mr. Assad's move toward unity with Iraq. At a time when their relations with Iran were very strained, the Iraqis harbored Ayatollah Khomeini after the shah expelled him in 1964. But Baghdad ordered the ayatollah to leave in October when he began speaking out against the shah.

In the Gulf, the ruling families and native populations are Sunni, but they are increasingly swamped by thousands of imported laborers and skilled personnel from Pakistan, India, Palestine and Iran who are usually given second-class treatment. Proximity to a turbulent Iran has already prompted a closer scrutiny of these foreigners.

The Saudis and the other Gulf rulers have always had ambivalent feelings about the shah. They were troubled by his plans to turn Iran into a world power, but were also grateful, for example, when his soldiers helped crush a Marxist-inspired rebellion in Oman's Dhofar region three years ago.

However, a Western diplomat said that "an Iranian Islamic republic, with no shah, would scare the sheikhs to death."

er soldier; then you will get his gun and another 20 bullets," the lecturer said. Most of the people milling around the campus neighborhood did not appear to be university students. Some of the lecturers were leftist intellectuals who made it clear they did not want to be identified as such to the largely anti-Communist Moslem crowd.

"We will be armed soon and organized," said one who held the attention of a group of 500 or more sitting and kneeling on the ground in front of him. "We will make an organized movement, and our arms will be supplied — either internally or externally."

Asked if he were urging a Communist insurrection, he frowned and replied loudly, for the crowd's benefit, "We fight in the name of our liberty and for the sake of Khomeini. God is great!"

The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Moslem leader who has vowed to return soon from his exile in France, is considered the inspiration for the revolt.

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**Tehran Agrees to Khomeini's Return**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
The religious leaders who could thus claim governmental legitimacy. But Khomeini aides here said tonight that the government's role would be limited to security at the airport itself.

Key generals were still determined to arrest anyone named to such a provisional government, which Ayatollah Khomeini has threatened to establish for the last several weeks, diplomats said.

A source close to the government said Mr. Bakhtiari's greatest secret worry now was that Ayatollah Khomeini would seek a direct deal with the military, which would bypass his government.

This would risk splitting the armed forces between pro-shah ultra loyalists and those willing to go along with the ayatollah.



Prime Minister Ian Smith votes yesterday in Salisbury.

## 85% Vote 'Yes'

## White Rhodesians Accept Limited Rule by Blacks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 30 (NYT) — White Rhodesians voted by an overwhelming margin today to accept limited black rule of this southern African nation, which has been dominated by whites since the first colonial settlements in the 1890s.

Under the relentless pressures of a nationalist guerrilla war, the 95,000 eligible voters approved a constitutional plan that provides for a black-led government with extensive safeguards for whites, including nearly a third of the cabinet posts for the first five years.

The new government is scheduled to take office after the 2.5-million adult blacks join the whites in a one-man, one-vote election April 20. With 45 of the 80 constituencies reporting, nearly 85 per cent of the voters had cast ballots favoring the plan.

## 70 Percent Turnout

With the turnout running at close to 70 per cent, the result was hailed as a victory by Prime Minister Ian Smith, who gave up his 14-year-old struggle to maintain white rule, and who negotiated the constitutional plan with three moderate black leaders.

Mr. Smith said that a strong "yes" vote in the referendum would strengthen his hand in appeals to the United States and Britain for support against the guerrillas. "A strong vote will give a message to the rest of the world — that Rhodesians can make up their minds," he said. "Regrettably, other people and when I say other people I mean the United States and British Governments, don't seem to be able to match it."

Blacks, who outnumber whites by more than 27 to 1, have been given no opportunity to vote on the constitutional agreement between Mr. Smith and his partners, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Rev. Jeremiah Chirau.

But the guerrillas are intensifying a conflict that already is taking more than 500 lives a month. Branding the agreement a "sellout," they have vowed to topple whatever black government emerges from April's election. Unofficial soundings suggest that many urban and tribal dwellers foresee a civil war between the guerrillas and black factions allied to Mr. Smith.

The guerrillas, loyal to Patriotic Front co-leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, appeared to have made no effort to disrupt the voting today. The government took no chances today, posting troops and police reservists at the polling stations and, for protection against possible bombs, moving pupils to classrooms away from voting booths located at schools.

Farmers in the war-torn eastern districts drove to the polling stations in armored cars, carrying rifles and machine-guns. Elsewhere, voters formed convoys along rural

roads. At the polls, most of those voting seemed somber, reflecting the foreboding with which most whites regard black rule.

"The way I look at it, the situation is hopeless if we reject the agreement, and only slightly less hopeless if we accept it," said Robert Cross, an automobile mechanic who drove through a slashing rainstorm to vote here. "I figure we may as well go along with Smithy," he said, "and pray that he can somehow pull it off." The view was widely shared.

In a three-week campaign across the country before the voting, Mr. Smith, who built his political career on anti-black discriminatory policies, made no secret of his chagrin at having to cede leadership of the government. "This is the most difficult exercise I've ever undertaken," he told a crowd of hecklers at a rally in the capital. "I'm trying to sell you something I've tried to avoid."

## Strikes Hit Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

walked out in many cities, forcing hospitals to refuse new patients or even send some those already under treatment.

More than 1,300 schools were closed because of walkouts by caretakers, cleaners and the women who serve school lunches. In London alone a new batch of 10 schools was being hit daily, often without warning, and an estimated 100,000 children were barred from school.

Ambulance crews accepted only emergency calls in most cities. In some they refused all calls.

Representatives of 20,000 water workers rejected a 14-percent offer and threatened a nationwide water and sewage walkout.

In Liverpool hundreds of bodies were being stored in a disused factory because of a grave-diggers' walkout.

London subway motormen also threatened a walkout that would leave this city of 8 million with little public transportation.

## Siberia to Contribute Surplus of Electricity

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP) — A million-volt "energy bridge" will be created to feed surplus electricity from Siberia to the western Soviet Union and to Eastern European countries, Tass said today.

The surplus created during the night hours in Siberia will supplement daytime needs in Eastern Europe, the agency said. The link is said to be the equivalent of building power stations with a capacity exceeding 20 billion kilowatts.

The source acknowledged that the Bakhtiari government has had to drop the idea of negotiating any long-range deal in Paris with Ayatollah Khomeini and now realizes that it would have to negotiate with him here.

Diplomats said that Mr. Bakhtiari and his advisers hope Ayatollah Khomeini, after his return, will remain quiet for a few days to allow such negotiations to take place.

The threat of imminent armed insurrection and changing perceptions of all parties concerned — the military, Ayatollah Khomeini and Mr. Bakhtiari — help explain the success of the current negotiations. The talks started yesterday and lasted until late last night.

Negotiating for the military were Lt. Gen. Abbas Gharabaghi, chief of the supreme commander's staff, and another senior officer. Representing the ayatollah were Mehdi Bazargan, the ayatollah's principal troubleshooter, and at least one Moslem cleric.

Top commanders are increasingly concerned about unraveling dis-

## Cho Lin — Political Wife With Varied Experience

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT) — Chinese political wives do not have it easy. The diminutive grandmother with the quick, winning smile who stood next to Rosalynn Carter on the south lawn of the White House yesterday has twice gone into political oblivion with her husband.

Cho Lin, who is properly addressed by her own name rather than as Mrs. Teng Hsiao-ping, was herself a target of coarse Red Guard broadsides during the Cultural Revolution, when her husband was purged from the Communist Party hierarchy.

The Red Guards made much of her "shameful" class origins, saying that she was the daughter of a wealthy landlord in the southern province of Yunnan. In the China of 1966, that was a stigma that a quarter century's devotion to Communist revolution could not cancel out.

If persistent but unconfirmed reports are to be believed, Cho Lin had to suffer more than derision. A brother-in-law was reportedly driven to suicide, while one of her four children — her daughter, it is said, named Teng Pu-fang — was left crippled by a Red Guard assault.

## Ignominious Endings

During Cho Lin's period of disgrace, two women were conspicuous near the top of the Chinese leadership: Chiang Ching-wei, wife of Mao Tse-tung, and Yeh Chun, wife of Mao's appointed heir, Lin Biao. Both made it to the Politburo, only to end their political careers ignominiously — Yeh Chun in a mysterious plane crash in Mongolia that killed her husband in 1971, and Chiang Ching-wei in the October, 1976, purge of the "Gang of Four."

At times like these it has almost seemed that alliances and tensions among the wives of the Chinese leadership have mattered as much as the rivalries among the men. Undoubtedly, Cho Lin, who, at 61, is 12 years younger than her husband — could tell Mrs. Carter a great deal about the vicissitudes of political fortune.

That, of course, is not what she is here for. She has a significant official position of her own as director of the office that is supposed to handle complaints from citizens, but in the United States her role is strictly ceremonial. She played it yesterday with practiced skill, even seeming to enjoy herself.

## Experienced Campaigner

The small, proud smile that played around her lips as she listened to President Carter welcome her husband never faded entirely, even when two members of a leftist splinter group tried to drown out the president with cries that her husband had betrayed Mao's revolution.

Cho Lin appeared to have had time for a permanent wave since her arrival here on Sunday. She wore a gray cloth coat over tailored slacks, and shoes with little gold buckles.

At the White House, she was whisked to the National Archives to see the Declaration of Independence. Like an experienced campaigner, she paused for cameramen at the top of the steps before entering the building.

The National Archivist, James Rhoads, passed up the opportunity to dwell on the revolutionary senti-

## U.S. Weighs Pact Choices

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to send ministers to Washington to work with Mr. Vance and Mr. Carter, but that approach failed to conclude the accord last year because the ministers lacked sufficient negotiating flexibility.

An official speculated that Mr. Vance might make another effort at resolving the issues with the understanding that a summit would be held to cap the negotiations.

The failure of the Atherton mission to make much progress was a setback to Mr. Vance's original scenario. Mr. Atherton was sent to the Middle East to clear away three minor interpretative differences between Egypt and Israel on articles in the draft treaty proposed to both sides by the United States in November.

Had he succeeded, the idea was that Mr. Vance and Egyptian and Israeli ministers then would deal with the remaining issue — the political question of linking the peace treaty to the other Camp David framework accord on setting up Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But, said State Department spokesman Hoddinot Carter 3d, "It now appears that all the remaining issues are of such concern to the parties that it may not be possible for them to deal with them separately. They may have to be discussed and resolved at the same time."

## Both Sides Said Ready

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Egypt and Israel are agreeable to resuming peace talks and are awaiting an invitation from the United States to meet to do so. Washington has sponsored all peace talks since President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

Mr. Dayan said that there is still a substantial chance for treaty's being signed, but he accused Egypt of dragging its feet and of going back on previous commitments by demanding major changes in the proposed pact.



Cho Lin, wife of visiting Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, kisses Kirti Goddard, 10, at Children's Hospital in Washington.

ments in the declaration, even though the assertion that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed" was quoted approvingly only last month by the authors of a Shanghai wall poster.

Cho Lin peered through her rimless glasses, then commented through her interpreter: "It's a very precious document."

Mr. Rhoads drew her attention to the Bill of Rights, which he said "guarantees human rights to the American people." Cho Lin smiled

and replied without using the word "rights," saying mildly: "The history of the United States is one full of struggle."

The archivist rushed her past Richard Nixon's resignation letter. What he wanted to show her instead were some documents relating to China, including an 1844 treaty signed after the Opium War. The Chinese have always maintained that it was imposed by force, but no one said so yesterday.

There was a letter from Theodore Roosevelt to the State De-

## Teng Reassures U.S. Leaders on Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

partment. Mr. Teng made it clear to Mr. Carter that he did not oppose a SALT agreement, United Press International reported. "He understands it might be a necessary thing," the official said.

## Two Points on SALT

UPI said the official reported that Mr. Teng's warning against Soviet intentions on SALT made two points: That the Soviet Union could not be trusted to stick to the treaty's arms limits; and that the United States must not expect a SALT accord to bring any other benefits in relations with Moscow.

The subject is sensitive here, in view of Mr. Carter's expressed desire to reach a SALT-2 agreement. Mr. Teng made his fullest public statements about Taiwan during his afternoon on Capitol Hill. At the Senate luncheon, he said in response to a question:

"In the normalization of relations between China and the United States, the crucial question was the question of the return to the motherland of Taiwan, and it is precisely because this question was solved that normalization was achieved."

"I'm sure you have already noted that we no longer use the word 'liberation' of Taiwan. We now say we want to solve the question of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and complete the great cause of reunification of the motherland."

"We say that so long as Taiwan is returned to the motherland and there is only one China, then we will fully respect the present realities of Taiwan."

The luncheon was closed to the press but reporters heard Mr. Teng's statement because a microphone had been left on for a time. No more of his answer was heard.

A number of U.S. legislators criticized the administration's failure to state clearly a concern for the security of Taiwan when Washington and Peking agreed to normalize relations. Some conservatives plan to introduce legislation imposing restraints on Mr. Carter's China policy. Some liberals, seeking to counter this, nevertheless propose a clear U.S. statement that an armed attack by China on Taiwan would threaten peace in Asia. Mr. Carter has rejected the idea of such legislation.

At last night's dinner, Mr. Carter, avoiding the Soviet issue, dealt in his toast with the reconciliation between China and the United States.

Keizai said: "The political significance of the move is to show clearly that these islands, long claimed by Japan, are under effective Soviet control, and to counter the recent U.S.-Japan-China military alliance against Russia."

Leading politicians denied that such an alliance exists. Kiichi Miyazawa, a former foreign minister and a senior member of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, said: "The Russian position regarding these three countries [Japan, China and the United States] with suspicion is not based on fact."

In the eyes of the Russians the recent U.S.-China normalization of ties and the Japan-China rapprochement that preceded it, may look like the three powers are gangling up on Russia," Mr. Miyazawa said in an article in the Japan Times.

He added: "Since the Russians and some other countries do actually strongly entertain such suspicions, Japan must make efforts to convince them that Japan, China and the U.S. have no motives for invasion [of the Soviet Union]."

Observers say that the agency may have known of the Soviet actions for months. The announcement should improve chances of public support for an increased Japanese defense capability.

The economic daily Nihon

partment complaining of "pushing and obviously insincere and untruthful compliments" in a statement that had been drafted for his use at a meeting with a Chinese envoy.

It may not have been intended as such, but that was a proper cautionary note for the diplomatic courtesies that Cho Lin would have to endure with virtually every meal for the next eight days.

## 'Much to Learn'

The first of these was a formal luncheon for 140 guests given in her honor by Mrs. Cyrus Vance in the Benjamin Franklin Room at the State Department. Cho Lin, who had changed for the occasion into a pale green brocade jacket over slacks of a darker green, replied to a toast from Mrs. Vance with one of her own that hailed U.S. women and their "striving for liberation." She added, "We have much to learn from you."

Changing again — this time into a gray suit — she went on to tour the Children's Hospital National Medical Center, where she bent down to pick up and hold a two-year-old child, Lisa Peck, who gave her roses. While she was touring the intensive-care unit, a day-old infant's breathing started to fail. Cho Lin and her delegation were led hurriedly from the room as an emergency team went to work to save the child.

On her way out of the hospital, she exclaimed, "My, my, how big, how beautiful." Then, repeating a theme, she declared: "I see a lot of things we can learn from you."

At that point, Cho Lin had little more than an hour for her fourth change of clothes of the day and her departure, with her husband, to the state dinner at the White House.

## China Plan Faces Snags

(Continued from Page 1)

premier, in the United States. An agency spokesman said the report "had no political overtones" and was in a routine cycle of publications.

Even so, the report is the first comprehensive official assessment of the Chinese economy to be made public since the president announced Dec. 15 that the U.S. would establish diplomatic relations with China. It further discloses the basic information on which U.S. officials will be making policy decisions in coming months.

It also seems to put a damper on prospects for increased American exports to China, an objective of the administration's new China policy, because it says there are technical and financial constraints on any drive to expand Chinese imports of technology.

For the future, according to the CIA, "a crisis in education and science is perhaps the major obstacle to the fulfillment of China's goals." The report says that "enterprise management remains in a state of confusion." There is also "a serious shortage of experienced design and production engineers and other highly trained technicians essential in setting up and operating a modern factory."

The CIA analysis asserts that Peking's success in achieving economic goals would depend heavily "on its ability to improve work incentives and boost labor productivity." But the document says that Chinese leaders recognize "the need for a comprehensive wage reform" in which wages are raised and bonuses for extra production allowed.

In the vital sector of agriculture, Peking has set a target of increasing grain production by 4.3 per cent annually through 1985, compared with a 3.6 per cent average in earlier years. "Realistically," the CIA says, "output is likely to fall somewhat short of these goals."

In oil production, on which the Chinese appear to be counting both for domestic use and for export to earn foreign exchange, the outlook is a bit more optimistic, but at the price of large investments and advanced technology.

For the Chinese people, the CIA foresees "substantially improved living standards and real incomes." But even that progress, the agency says, "could hardly create, in a single generation, anything resembling an affluent society."

The production of consumer goods in China has grown 7 to 8 per cent annually since 1975, the report says, while the new plan calls for a 12 per cent increase each year. That rise is so great, the agency concludes, "that one has to be skeptical of Peking's ability to achieve its goal without massive additions to capacity."

**Talks on Seals Today**  
MORGES, Switzerland, Jan. 30 (UPI) — The World Wildlife Fund today scheduled talks for tomorrow with a Canadian delegation about the annual killing of baby seals in Canada.

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## Confirms Refugee Accounts

## New Cambodia Chief Says Old Regime Slew Millions

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 30 (NYT) — In his first major speech to the Cambodian people, the head of the new government, Heng Samrin, has delivered a devastating indictment of the regime of the fallen premier, Pol Pot, and Deputy Premier Ieng Sary.

Speaking in Phnom Penh on Thursday at what was described as a mass meeting to celebrate the capture of the capital on Jan. 7, Heng Samrin accused the Pol Pot regime of the murder of millions of Cambodians during its reign, which began on April 17, 1975.

"During these last three years, we killed millions of our patriotic men and women," he said. "We killed millions of our people, young and old, men and women, in a pool of blood and in terrible suffering."

His killing methods were "cruel and inhuman — using bamboo sticks, hammers, yamets and so on — so much so that our people, young and old, died in a pool of blood and in terrible suffering."

He repeated references to millions of dead in the speeches by Heng Samrin and Vice President Sovann are the first official Cambodian affirmation of the magnitude of the losses of a people that numbered nearly 8 million before the country became ended in war in 1970.

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of our men and women fighters, of our people was shed and flooded this land, almost creating new rivers. Their bodies have almost filled all the bomb craters, lakes and ponds of our homeland.

"This is how they suspended all the people's freedoms: blinding them, gagging off hands and feet, forbidding them to have contacts and to move from one place to another, and not allowing the people to express any opinions, make any complaints, listen to or read any books."

Heng Samrin said that the old regime eliminated the entire educational system "and did not provide any form of education for the people."

He continued: "They killed by inhuman and radical methods scientists and technicians, men of culture, artists, pupils, students, teachers, professors and intellectuals in general."

Although Heng Samrin and Pen Sovann claimed complete "liberation" of Cambodia by the Cambodian people, their speeches were replete with calls for continued struggle and with references to special gratitude to Vietnam. The Vietnamese armed forces, although Hanoi has not acknowledged this, overthrew the Pol Pot regime by invasion, and are continuing the war.

"The just-defeated clique of traitors and other kinds of enemies has not given up its sinister ambitions and dark designs," Heng Samrin said. "They are still engaged in all kinds of plots and schemes, and are trying to undermine our revolution and our people by every possible means."

In the view of official analysts here, war continues to rage throughout Cambodia, as remnants of the Pol Pot army harass the Vietnamese conquerors.

## Cholera in Zaire Said to Kill 400

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (UPI) — More than 400 persons have died of cholera in Zaire in recent months, the Belgian Foreign Ministry estimated today, and at least 9,000 have been treated for it.

Among the roughly 8,500 cases in the Zaire's eastern Kivu Province, the death rate has been 3.4 percent, the ministry said. In Upper Zaire Province, 600 cases have been registered, with a mortality rate of about 25 percent because of lack of medical services and equipment.

Initial reports of cholera in eastern Zaire reached Belgium last June. In October, the Belgian government said that between 10,000 and 12,000 persons had been treated in Kivu and in the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi.

## Brown Urges U.S. Draft Apply to Women as Well

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown recommended to Congress today that any new legislation require young people to register the draft be applied to women as well as men.

Registration should include registration of women if it takes "a" Mr. Brown told the House Armed Services Committee in a statement today that adds a whole new dimension to the "bring-back-draft" movement in Congress.

Several lawmakers, complaining the all-volunteer Army is failing to have said that they will support this year to push the United States toward conscription.

Until yesterday the focus was on urging 18-year-old men, but not women, to register with their draft cards as a first step toward conscription, which was suspended in 1964.

Rep. Gillespie (Sonny) Montary, D-Miss., a member of the House Armed Services Committee, who is pushing one of the bills to re-institute the draft, said after hearing Mr. Brown testify that it might not be a bad idea to include women. But he said that this is not what he had in mind originally.

Rep. Montgomery said that the bill he envisioned would have required 18-year-old men to register and would have drafted 100,000 to 200,000 of them during the next five years to fill gaps in the nation's military reserve force. A draft would serve on active duty for six months, remain subject to call-up in a national emergency as a reservist for six years and receive educational benefits for his time.

"I don't have any problems with it," Rep. Montgomery replied when asked if he would be willing to include women in his bill. "In this equal-rights environment, men are going to challenge in court any legislation that drafts them and not women."

He said that given the likelihood of men winning such a court case, it might make more sense to register women in case they had to be drafted along with men under some kind of equal-rights ruling.

Now that the Pentagon chief has made registering both women and men for the draft a matter of equity, the "bring-back-the-draft" movement in Congress may lose steam as the lawmakers take fresh readings on the political consequences of applying any new law to women as well as men.

## Ford Foundation Picks President To Replace Bundy on Retirement

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (WP) — The Ford Foundation announced yesterday that Franklin Thomas will become its president June 1, when McGeorge Bundy retires after 13 years at the head of the country's largest philanthropic foundation.

Mr. Thomas, 45, is a lawyer who for 10 years has led the Ford Foundation-assisted efforts to restore Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant, the neighborhood where he was born.

Mr. Thomas will be taking over an organization that is smaller than it once was. The foundation, which has distributed more than \$3 billion, almost all since 1950, once had assets of \$4 billion. Now, it has \$2.2 billion and the federal government spending in areas that interest Ford has increased.

Mr. Thomas said yesterday that he has not given the trustees a blueprint of actions he would like the foundation to take, but he has outlined his background in community development and his belief in action-oriented programs that work from the local level upward.

A friend described Mr. Thomas as both street-wise and board-wise. He has been a member of the boards of Citicorp, CBS, Cummins Engine Co., New York Life and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.



MADRID STUDENTS MARCH — Students and faculty carry a banner with anti-Fascist slogans in a demonstration on the University of Madrid campus yesterday, after a rightist commando attack on the university's law school that left several students injured last week.

## EPA Acknowledges Findings

## 80% of U.S. Cars Called Illegal Polluters

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP) — The Environmental Protection Agency has said that about 80 percent of the cars manufactured in the United States since 1971 are illegally polluting the air.

Although automobile companies have been required to install emission controls for the last eight years, widespread maladjustment of engine settings, deliberate tampering and illegal use of leaded fuel have rendered them ineffective, the agency acknowledged.

The findings, contained in a General Accounting Office report released by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, last week confirm what government officials have suspected for years — that without extensive post-assembly line supervision, regulation, and inspection, emission standards alone will not clean up the air.

According to the report, a quarter of the cars coming off the lines do not meet federal pollution standards; more than half exceed the limits within a year, and the failure rate increases with age.

## Annual Inspections Urged

The report recommends that annual inspection programs be set up in major cities — a requirement of the 1970 Clean Air Act that has yet to be implemented.

"The public has not generally accepted the need for I&M [inspection and maintenance] programs," it noted, "primarily because car owners bear the cost to correct cars failing inspection."

Benjamin Jackson, head of the agency's auto enforcement program, said that the agency "generally agrees with the report, and we have programs in place to deal with the problems."

The report charged that the agency's program to certify that cars meet pollution standards does not account for such "real-world driving conditions" as extremely hot or cold temperatures, poor roads, and deterioration of engine parts.

It also said that the agency's assembly-line testing program covers "only a small fraction of the 8,700 car model configurations." And, while the agency has recalled 12 million cars for emission defects since 1972, many owners do not return their cars for correction.

Under the law, cars must be de-

signed to meet federal emission standards for five years or 50,000 miles. While about 80 percent are not meeting those standards, cars today still show improvement over those built in the 1960s, Mr. Jackson said.

He estimated that the 80 million cars, with anti-pollution devices emit 60 to 80 percent less pollution.

The agency has begun prosecuting people for tampering with emission equipment. Auto dealers can be fined \$10,000 and garage mechanics \$2,500 for illegally misadjusting pollution controls. Mr. Jackson said that the agency plans a program to inform the public that tampering with emission devices does not improve fuel economy.

Inspection and maintenance pro-

grams, however, would help clean up most of the remaining auto pollution problem, according to the report. So far only a few scattered jurisdictions — including Cincinnati, Phoenix, Ariz., and Portland, Ore. — have adopted them. The 1977 Clean Air Act will require that about 80 cities adopt such programs, despite a relaxation of the smog standard.

## Scheel to Visit Austria

BONN, Jan. 30 (Reuters) — West German President Walter Scheel will visit Austria from Feb. 19 to 23 at the invitation of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the West German government announced today.

## Largest Such Minority Award Black Firm Gets U.S. Military Contract

By Grayson Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — The largest government procurement contract awarded to a minority-owned business was completed yesterday when the Department of Defense signed a \$22-million order with a Chicago food-processing company partly owned by Wallace Muhammad's World Community of Islam.

The competitively awarded contract to American Pouch Foods Inc. is for production of new types of military rations sealed in lightweight, plastic bags that will replace C-rations in tin cans. The rations are described by officials as the latest development in food-processing. They include a variety of foods, some to be cooked, some to be heated in an oven, and some to be eaten straight from the package.

Ownership of the company is equally divided between the Islamic sect, formerly known as the Black Muslims, and American Pouch Foods International, whose principals are Allen Cheng and Dean Duxbury, both of Chicago.

## Airtight, Waterproof

The company, formed less than two years ago with about \$1 million in capital, is expected to deliver its first shipment of the airtight and waterproof food packages to the military in June, next year.

This venture represents a change in direction for Mr. Muhammad's evolving religious community and a visible achievement for the Carter administration, which has pledged to help minority-owned businesses. Minority-owned businesses have usually tended to be small, retail operations, which have received less than 2 percent annually of the government's multibillion-dollar procurement business, according to government figures.

In the past, Department of Commerce officials said, the largest contracts awarded to such firms have

range from \$8 million to \$12 million.

To underline the significance of the contract, the Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise invited the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, to speak at the ceremony.

"This is the mainstream," Mr. Young said. "This is not the result of preferential treatment or a special set-aside, but of competitive bidding where they won out over other firms."

Louis Martin, the senior black White House adviser, described the contract as "the opening of a new era."

For Mr. Muhammad and the World Community of Islam, it represents another departure for the organization Mr. Muhammad has led since the death of his father, Elijah Muhammad, in 1975.

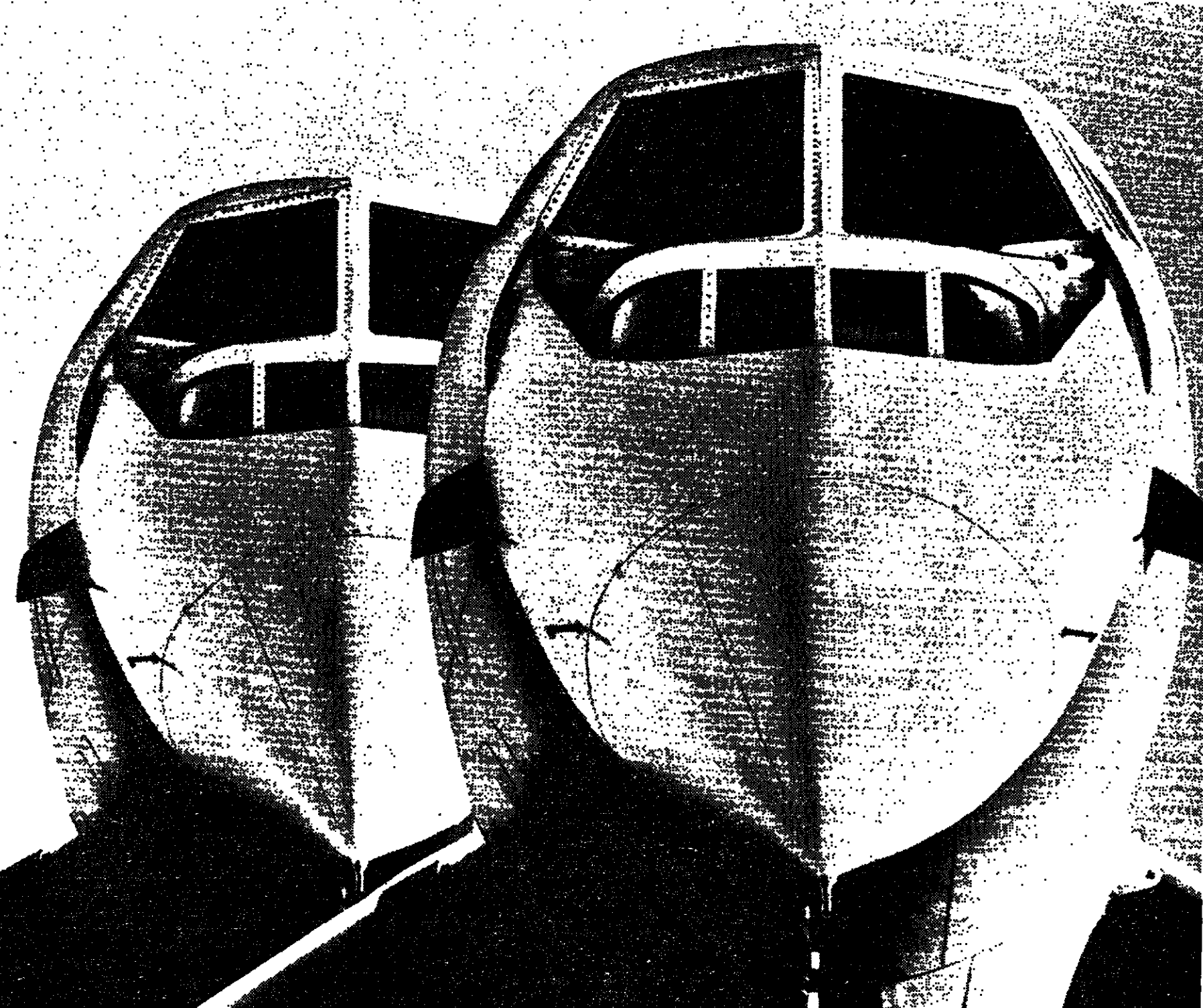
"The idea is for us to get involved in large corporations, to invest in high-return industries," accountant Hazim Ali, controller of the company, said. "This is the first of such ventures."

Under the Mr. Muhammad's new leadership, the organization has undergone broad changes, such as abandoning its doctrine of racial separatism and placing authority in

## 7th Suspect Seized For Anti-Shah Riot

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI) — A felony charge of assaulting a peace officer was filed yesterday against Bijan Baiat, 27, the seventh person arrested in connection with a riot on Jan. 2 outside a mansion owned by the Shah of Iran's sister.

Officials said that Mr. Baiat swung a stick at a Beverly Hills policeman, causing minor injury to the officer's hand. Mr. Baiat was released on \$2,500 bail and scheduled for arraignment tomorrow.



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## Nyerere Modifies Goals

## Tanzania Moves to Collective Villages

By David B. Ottaway

MWENDAPOLE, Tanzania (WP)—If all goes well, this village 25 miles outside Dar es Salaam soon will have its own truck to haul locally grown oranges and cashew nuts to the capital.

To the 8,000 villagers, the purchase of the truck will represent a formidable achievement in more than a decade of toil to lift themselves out of poverty. Tanzania is one of the world's poorest countries.

Situated along the main road leading west out of the capital, Mwendapole was one of President Julius Nyerere's earliest experiments in ujamaa, or collective villages.

Three years before a 1967 declaration that outlined Mr. Nyerere's socialist philosophy of development based on ujamaa, families came here to form a village and to try to work on a cooperative basis. Each family was given a three-acre plot to cultivate and the village set aside 34 acres for a communal farm.

## Goal Is Unmet

The communal farm has been expanded to 47 acres, far short of the 400-acre goal. But by combining part of their daily labor, the villagers have accumulated enough money to buy their own truck and are considering building a small juice-canning factory.

## 6 Are Arrested In West German Espionage Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Information given by a recent East German defector has led to the arrests of six West Germans on suspicion of scientific, industrial and military espionage.

Informed sources said here today that more arrests were expected. Persons seized so far include a university professor who is an expert on metallurgy and a physicist in an aerospace concern. Among the suspects is a man employed at the Karlsruhe nuclear research center who has escaped from police.

Federal Attorney General Kurt Rehmann has ordered a news blackout on developments in the case of East German intelligence official Werner Stiller, who fled to the West with his wife and child 12 days ago. Mr. Stiller worked for the East German Ministry of State Security.

Mwendapole, a Swahili name that means "going forward gradually," is an example of the successes, and the failures, of Mr. Nyerere's socialist system.

While it is still far from being a fully collective village, it has established a foothold in the modern sector of Tanzania's farm-based economy.

With the campaign of 1974-75 that saw 5 million peasants moved by force or persuasion into villages at the height of a drought, 7,667 first-stage collectives have been registered officially.

Most of these villages, with a total population of 13.8 million, have little more than a symbolic communal plot where the peasants are initiated in the principles and practices of ujamaa—working together to raise a cash or food crop that will provide sustenance for the community or capital for development.

## 2 Successes

But 12 years after Mr. Nyerere's declaration, in only two villages is more than 50 percent of economic activity on a collective basis.

Mr. Nyerere does not seem to be discouraged, however; only more realistic about how fast he can move an African peasant society of 16 million persons toward socialism. After watching events in his own country and reading about the problems Communist countries have had in agriculture, he is being very careful when pushing change.

"We now have a complete spectrum, from a few villages completely communalized to others where there is no communal activity at all," Mr. Nyerere said. "We are allowing each village to go at its own pace."

"We don't allow capitalist farming but we don't interfere either to force communal farming," he said. He denied that a class of wealthy private farmers was emerging as a result of this go-easy policy—an allegation made by his leftist critics who generally see Tanzania as going "capitalist."

The strategy, Mr. Nyerere said, is to ensure that all new economic activity in the villages that is associated with development is based on a cooperative or collective philosophy. This he hopes, eventually will convince the villagers to change their views.

But, he said, "the objective reality will dictate what is possible."

## Bomb in Puerto Rico

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Jan. 30 (AP)—A bomb explosion early today caused extensive damage to the U.S. Coast Guard building here.

These realities have shown that Tanzanian peasants are not enthusiastic about collective farming. But there also is evidence in villages like Mwendapole of the economic benefits to the peasants of working together, at least on some projects, to pool their resources.

Cooperative efforts have allowed the villagers to raise capital. The truck they are about to buy costs them the equivalent of about \$24,300. They have made a down payment of about \$4,800 and have gotten an 18-month loan from a commercial bank in Dar es Salaam.

Village officials seem to believe that it is within Mwendapole's means to set up the canning factory. They said that the village could raise \$28,000, and the government would provide technical assistance and a loan to get the factory going.

As rural life goes in Tanzania and most of Africa, this is fairly big money. Mwendapole accumulated the truck funds by planting orange and tangerine trees on its 47-acre communal farm, raising chickens for the Dar es Salaam market and selling, through the village cooperative, the cashew nuts from the trees on the peasants' private plots.

Last year, the village sold 200,000 oranges and tangerines in the capital's markets, thousands of chickens, and 2,400 tons of cashews.

Mwendapole's elected officials say that the village's profit from all this was the equivalent of about \$10,000 while the average family income was more than \$700.

Modest though it may be, Mwendapole appears to be one success story in Mr. Nyerere's effort to bring his country's rural poor into the modern economy.

## Mankind Seen Thrice as Big By Year 2050

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United Nations Population Commission was told yesterday the latest calculations show that around the year 2050 the world's population is likely to stabilize at roughly 11.5 billion—nearly three times its present level.

Commission Chairman Dirk Jan van der Kaa, Professor of demography at the University of Amsterdam, held out that prospect in a review of the current world population situation at the opening of the group's 20th session.



Pope John Paul II is surrounded by Indians during visit to Cuilapam, Mexico.

## Assails Cultural Underdevelopment

## Pope Urges Youth to Bar Hate Ideology

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—Pope John Paul II today urged the youth of the world to forsake those ideologies that lead to hate, violence and despair and seek joy, serenity and peace in Christ.

"The church sees an enormous renovating force in youth, which our predecessor Pope John XXIII considered a symbol of the church itself, called to a constant renovation, in other words, an endless rejuvenation," the pope told a large crowd at a grammar school in the Mexican capital early this morning.

"Long live the pope and blessed be he who comes in the name of the Lord," the audience of about 110,000 persons chanted. The crowd was packed on the campus grounds and in surrounding streets outside. It was so large that the pope had to be ferried by helicopter to the school roof instead of riding to the building in an open car as originally planned.

## Thirst for Absolute

The school ground was packed with 65,000 students and approximately 5,000 teachers from 1,200 private education establishments from all over Mexico.

"Your thirst for the absolute cannot be satisfied by substitute ideologies that lead to hate, violence and

despair. Only Christ, sought and loved with sincere love is a source of joy, serenity and peace," he said.

The pope also expressed concern over what he called the cultural underdevelopment prevalent in many areas of the Latin American continent and added that it is impossible to remain indifferent to the serious problem posed by illiteracy or semi-illiteracy.

## Terrorist Raids Are Reported In Italian Cities

ROME, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Terrorist attacks were reported today throughout the country, with bombs destroying a Rome gun store, fire sweeping through two supermarkets at Ostia near Rome, a motor home burned in Naples and a Radical Party office wrecked in Milan.

A telephone caller told a news agency that the Anti-Fascist Proletarian Patrols for Territorial Counterpower had blown up the gun store because it was "selling arms to fascists."

The motor home was burned because, according to a group called Organized Proletarian Youth for Communism, it belonged to a fascist.

The wrecked Radical Party office had been painted with the name: "Youth Front," but no one claimed the supermarket fires.

Rome's subway line from Ostia to the central railroad station was blocked for 75 minutes by a bomb scare early yesterday and in Chivasso, near Turin, police found an abandoned suitcase with 70 sticks of dynamite.

## Sweden Suicides Lead Car Deaths

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30 (UPI)—More Swedes died of suicide than in motor vehicle accidents last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics said yesterday. The bureau reported that 1,626 persons took their own lives, while 1,073 died on Swedish roads.

The suicide rate rose 4 percent last year, the report said, and in 592 cases—mostly poisonings and drownings—the bureau said it was "uncertain whether the fatal injury was accidental or self-inflicted."

In all, 88,184 Swedes died in 1978. About 93,000 were born, putting the surplus 25 percent below replenishing point. The 120,000 to 125,000 births needed to maintain a population of 8,385,000 last occurred in the middle 1960s.

"In the name of Christ, I urge all men and especially youths to provide your help and cooperation in this task of scholarship," John Paul said.

He also urged Christian educators to cooperate in the task of ending illiteracy. "Let us not forget that an illiterate spirit is an undernourished one," he said.

Yesterday, the pope made a strong plea for improving the lot of Latin America's poor, criticizing rich landowners who "hide the bread needed by so many families."

He said that, while the church respects private property, expropriation might be appropriate in some cases, "if done in the proper manner."

"It is not fair, not humane, not Christian to continue certain truly unjust practices," the pope said.

The remarks were not contained in a text of the speech released earlier.

## 42,000 Students May Be Violating U.S. Visa Terms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A total of 42,300 foreign students admitted to the United States on visas are no longer enrolled at their colleges and universities of record, the Immigration and Naturalization Service said yesterday.

An INS survey of its 12 largest regional offices was prompted by criticism from Attorney General Griffin Bell, who was upset over recent violent demonstrations by Iranian students. Mr. Bell has said that he is overseeing an inquiry into possible mismanagement at the INS.

The Justice Department said that it would investigate whether the cited students are violating visa requirements, have transferred to other schools or have left the country.

No government figures were available breaking down the 42,300 students by nationality. The Justice Department reported that 244,427 foreign students are properly enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities, including 50,600 Iranians, the largest foreign national group.

## Belgium Establishes Development Prize

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—The King Baudouin Foundation today announced a \$100,000 annual prize for an individual or organization contributing to Third World development.

The first award will be made next year in connection with the 150th anniversary of Belgium's independence.

## Pope's Role Seen Crucial

## Persecuted Priests Await Backing of Latin Bishops

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT)—"The peasants have been warned not to talk to us," the Rev. Rutilio Grande said as he showed a visitor around an impoverished hamlet in El Salvador. "The landlord's gunmen have told them they'll be shot if they're caught with us." But a few weeks later, it was the activist Jesuit himself who was murdered outside his church.

"Rutilio had been threatened many times," a Jesuit colleague recalled later, "but he wasn't intimidated. He felt that if the church didn't help those poor people, no one would."

On Jan. 20 another Salvadoran priest was slain, the fourth in two years. His name was added to a long list of Roman Catholic priests and nuns who have been killed, tortured or deported in Latin America in the last decade for their efforts to mobilize the poor to fight for change.

The persecution of the church in many military-ruled countries has only deepened its commitment to the region's urban and rural masses. So influential are radical priests among the poor today that the political role of the church seems certain to dominate debate at the third Latin American Bishops' Conference, attended by Pope John Paul II this week in Puebla, 65 miles southeast of here.

## Theology of 'Liberation'

At the last regional bishops' conference, in the Colombian city of Medellin in 1969, the church came out strongly in support of the poor and oppressed, and endorsed a new "theology of liberation." But many conservative bishops now feel that priests who espouse this cause are flirting dangerously with Marxism and that, in future, evangelism should be stressed over political activism.

The main obstacle to such a reversal is the sheer popularity and rebelliousness of the left-leaning priests, often foreign-born, who are to be found throughout the continent today. In some cases, these priests are led by a prelate, such as Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero of San Salvador or Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns of Sao Paulo, Brazil. More often, their political activism is in direct defiance of the local bishop.

Activist priests appeal to the "theology of liberation," which asserts that a full Christian life is impossible without "human dignity." Since, in their view, human dignity is impossible for most Latin Americans without sweeping structural changes in their societies, the fight for social and economic reform becomes more urgent than traditional missionary work.

As a result, in the fields, factories and slums of Latin America, this theology has been translated into a struggle to raise the political consciousness of the poor. "The first challenge is to combat the fatalism of centuries," a Brazilian priest said. "It's not easy to persuade people that it's not God's will that they are poor, that their children die of malnutrition, that they have no land to work."

## Initial Shock

Many congregations are shocked at first by the new message from the pulpit, and confused to have young, long-haired priests visit their homes wearing jeans and T-shirts instead of cassock and clerical collar. But the local priest is traditionally revered by poor Latin Americans, and invariably the new leadership is soon followed.

Today, in poor districts of the continent, an activist priest or bishop can almost be identified by the enthusiastic crowds attending his services. Reversing the trend toward secularization of the masses, many churches have regained

their role as focal points of village life.

"For the first time, people are beginning to feel that the church belongs to them," a Maryknoll priest said. "In the past, the church was like the government—distant and authoritarian. Now things are changing."

In countries where military repression has been most severe, notably Chile and El Salvador, the church has spoken out against violations of human rights and has formed committees to help search for persons who have "disappeared."

## Deeper Inequities

Many priests see human-rights violations as symptoms of deeper social inequities. In Honduras, a mainly agricultural country, priests helped found the National Peasant Union, which has taken the lead in pressing the government for land reform.

In neighboring El Salvador, a church-sponsored peasant group led to the formation of a coalition of rural, labor, student and squatter organizations that maintains close links with the clergy.

Throughout the continent, the strategy has been to mobilize the masses rather than to work through existing political parties. In Brazil, priests have organized squatters to campaign for the supply of water and electricity. In Ecuador, they have helped form Indian cooperatives, and in Guatemala they quickly urged voters to abstain in last year's elections because all three candidates were army officers.

Some radical priests have despaired of the possibility of peaceful change and have joined leftist guerrilla movements. The best known was the Rev. Camilo Torres, who was killed while fighting in Colombia in 1968. Just last month, a Spanish-born priest, the Rev. Gaspar Garcia Laviana, died in combat alongside guerrillas of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front.

## Hundreds Killed

But guerrilla-priests and non-violent activists have both been targets of repression by military authorities and extreme rightists. Some church sources say that as many as 800 priests, nuns and lay preachers have been killed in the last decade. Many more have been tortured, deported or threatened with death.

The fate of the Rev. Octavio Ortiz Luna in El Salvador a week ago Saturday was almost typical. He was apparently teaching catechism in his parish hall to four youths aged 14 to 16. The hall was attacked by the army, which maintained that the group was involved in guerrilla training. All five were killed. At the funeral mass, attended by 10,000 people in San Salvador's cathedral, Archbishop Romero denounced the government's version of the killings as "an outright lie."

In Guatemala the situation is little better. In the last eight months, two priests have been expelled, a third was murdered and a fourth died in a mysterious accident. Two bishops have received death threats.

Given the divisions in both church and society in Latin America, the decisions made at the bishops' conference will have enormous influence on the future role of the church in the region.

## Hanoi to Add A Million to Expanded City

BANGKOK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Plans are being made to triple the size of Hanoi to accommodate a million more residents, the Vietnam News Agency reported yesterday. Hanoi's population now is 1.5 million.

The new city will cover an area of 2,122 square kilometers, have a population of 2.55 million and be surrounded by a green belt that will include resort facilities, the agency said.

It also reported that an international airport is under construction, and that large industrial, scientific and technological complexes would be built soon.

It said that the plan was approved by the National Assembly but did not say when the project would be completed.

## DEATH NOTICE

JAMES ALFRED SPICER, Nov. 1, 1927 Jan. 27, 1979. Mr. Spicer was a prime mover in the international avant-garde jazz and theatre scenes, having managed and produced such artists as the Living Theatre, Cecil Taylor, (Bobo) Shaw. The Paul Taylor Dance Company, and others. Memorial services held Jan. 31 in New York at the Judson Church.

## MEMORIAL NOTICE

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## Protest 'Almanac' Rejected

## Soviet Writers Censured for Challenging Censors

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The authors have rejected a challenge to the official censorship system sought by 23 major Soviet writers.

The protest took the form of a letter to the censors of works that could not get published in the Soviet Union. The group, which includes Andrei Voznesensky, Vasily Aksyonov and Fazl Iskander, called the collection, which they call "Metropol," to the official Writers Union on Jan. 18 with a demand that it be published without deletions or amendments. The almanac's editorial board and half its contributors are members of the union.

Several well-known writers — Yevgeny Yevtushenko, Yuri Yonov, author of "House on the Embankment," and Valentin Sorokin, a chronicler of rural Soviet life — are not on the list. Trifonov is said to have been asked to participate. Mr. Rasputin, whose works have often been censored as excessively pessimistic, is cited by the authors as an example of the lenience of artistic censors.

The request for publication was rejected at a meeting of the Writers Union. Now the authors have applied to President Leonid Brezhnev to prevent reprisals. The almanac's introduction, five editors — Mr. Aksyonov, three others — Mr. Iskander, Viktor Yevseyev, Iskander and Yevgeny Popov write that "the sickening inertia reigning in the magazines and publishing houses" is making Soviet literature "not only not what it should be, but not even what it used to be." Their rejected manuscripts, they suggest, would make a new beginning.

Eight copies of the scrapbook-almanac are in circulation, more than 100 closely spaced handwritten sheets pasted four to a page. A copy has reached a Russian publisher in the United States, Ardis, of Ann Arbor, Mich. The group says that it has not in permission for publication. Two copies are in the hands of the Writers Union.

The writings collected herein, the preface says, "have been tentatively condemned to years of idleness and homelessness. Only find man can fail to see that a writings are becoming more and more numerous each year." It is: "Our almanac consists in a measure of manuscripts already well known to editors. The collection includes poems by Voznesensky, who received a prize for his verse and has just

returned from an officially approved tour of the United States. It also features a work by Mr. Aksyonov, "The Four Temperaments," on clichés in official Soviet culture. Poet Bella Akhmadulina has contributed a long prose work. There is a fragment, in Russian translation, of John Updike's new novel, "The Coup," with references to Soviet military shenanigans in a mythical African country.

## Motion of Censure

At the Writers Union meeting, the chairman of the Moscow branch, Feliks Kuznetsov, reportedly arranged a motion of censure that accused Mr. Aksyonov of being the organizer of the project.

The writers say that Mr. Kuznetsov threatened to take action against Mr. Bitov for allowing his novel, "The Pushkin House," to be published by Ardis without going through official channels. The Michigan company has published it in Russian, and an English translation is in preparation.

The organizers arranged a café party the next day to launch the almanac. The place was closed for "sanitary reasons," so the party was called off.

Some of the writers were apparently surprised at the quick rebuff. "Kuznetsov told us we were playing into the hands of anti-Soviet reaction in the West," one said. "He even said we could sabotage the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the United States."

"It's clear the almanac isn't going to be published, even in a limited edition," the writer added.

## Italy Anti-Fascist Giuseppe Spataro Is Dead at 81

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters) — Giuseppe Spataro, 81, a leading member of the Catholic resistance movement during Fascist rule in Italy and a founder of the country's Christian Democratic Party, died here today of pneumonia.

A Christian Democrat idealist since the early 1920s, Mr. Spataro was one of the three central committee members of the Catholic resistance movement which fought Fascist dictator Mussolini. After World War II, he helped found the Christian Democratic Party and later became its vice secretary. He was also elected to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate and headed several ministries until he withdrew from politics in 1976.



Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with his family in Islamabad, Pakistan.

## Pakistani Emotions Running High

## Bhutto-Appeal Drama Reaching Climax

By Robert Trumbull

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (NYT)

The drama surrounding the case of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is under sentence of death for ordering the murder of a political opponent, has gripped the nation as the former prime minister waits in a cell for the Supreme Court to decide his fate. The court's verdict is expected soon.

Under Pakistani procedure, the high court can reverse Mr. Bhutto's conviction and set him free, can reduce the offense to a lesser one (automatically cutting the penalty to a prison term) or can uphold the conviction and sentence. The appeal process was begun last May.

Emotions are so strong that disorders are feared whatever the decision. Many of Mr. Bhutto's numerous and powerful political opponents fervently want him dead. His millions of admirers feel passionately that he should be freed and allowed to participate in politics again.

Officials with ties to neither side assert confidently that the military regime of Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who overthrew the 5½-year-old Bhutto government in a coup in July, 1977, is adequately prepared to handle any outbreaks.

If the death penalty is upheld, Mr. Bhutto — or a friend on his behalf — could plead for clemency, in which case the matter would be up to Gen. Zia. Mr. Bhutto has de-

clared that he will not ask for mercy; the president has said that he will accept the decision of the court.

Political analysts say that Mr. Bhutto's popularity with the masses is such — despite the excesses charged to his government — that he could easily be returned to power in a free election. Even in prison, it is said, his existence would be a constant threat to whatever group is in power. If dead, he would be a martyr. "The shadow of Bhutto," commented an experienced foreign source, "will be over this country for a long time to come."

While sophisticated Pakistanis revile Mr. Bhutto for the oppression and corruption during his tenure, even his detractors credit him with accomplishments that have kept his charisma high in this largely agricultural country of 73 million.

"He held Pakistan together and gave the nation pride again after the disaster of 1971," said a junior official, referring to the successful rebellion in East Pakistan. The uprising resulted in the loss of that province, which became the independent state of Bangladesh and took with it more than half of Pakistan's industrial base.

It is also acknowledged by Mr. Bhutto's enemies, as well as by his friends, that he personally enhanced Pakistan's position in the Islamic world. A friend who has recently seen

Mr. Bhutto, 51, once a suave and worldly man, describes him as a physical wreck as he awaits his fate in an austere death-row cell measuring 7 feet 10 feet.

Meanwhile, the military government continues to issue white papers designed to discredit Mr. Bhutto, his family and his political associates.

The first set of allegations concerns details of the rigging of elections in March, 1977; Mr. Bhutto's friends admit that indeed was some rigging, but they attribute the abuses to subordinates. The second paper deals with manipulation of news.

The third, issued recently, accuses Mr. Bhutto of causing the expenditure of more than 6 million rupees — about \$600,000 — on private residences in Karachi and Lahore, and of evading customs duties and taxes amounting to millions of rupees. Mr. Bhutto's wife, Nusrat, is accused of "unauthorized transactions in foreign currencies," including the transfer of \$65,000 from a bank in Switzerland to one in New York.

The report notes that she has denied having any foreign bank accounts, but it cites the "lavish spending and extensive travels" of the Bhuttos' two sons since the fall of their father's government as evidence supporting "the widespread belief that the Bhutto family has vast financial resources outside Pakistan."

## Safety Levels Are Questioned

## Scientists Doubt Carcinogen Standards

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — While newspapers have been announcing, exposure standards for suspected carcinogens, environmental scientists have been quietly putting in doubt official procedures for setting these standards, and questioning the very idea of a threshold "safety level" which can divide safe from unsafe exposures to a toxic substance.

The discoveries being used in their work range from mathematical models drawn up by Oak Ridge scientists and statistical arguments in law briefs to applications of Buckminster Fuller's synergism and philosophical investigations of disease causality. All question the current procedure of setting standards by linking one pollutant in one part of the environment to one particular disease.

Last summer a team at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee announced that current safety standards for cadmium exposure could lead to kidney damage among factory workers. This would not have been very notable, except that they established it by a radical new approach.

The team constructed a "composite hazard index" linking the behavior of a pollutant in the ecosystem with the various channels — such as inhalation or surface contact — by which it may enter the body. A dangerous concentration of the hazard in a bodily organ can then be traced back, through all the pathways between that organ and the outside ecosystem, to its concentration in air, water, food and soil.

## Cadmium in food

The hazard index revealed that only 5 percent of the cadmium in kidneys comes from inhaled air, the remaining 95 percent being ingested while eating. Cadmium gets into food by being rubbed off the tools used in cutting and mixing food at the processors. When cadmium-laced food is eaten, the cadmium separates out and is attracted to special binding sites in the kidney, where it can accumulate steadily for years.

So most of the cadmium in factory workers' kidneys comes from the food they eat outside of work, the authors concluded. Because of this the team concluded that the amount of cadmium allowed in factory air must be greatly reduced so as not to put a worker over the threshold of kidney damage. This suggests that in the case of other pollutants, for which standards are set by looking at only one environmental source, the safety limits are also likely to be too high.

Another critique of the way standards are currently set relies on the concept of synergism — that

the whole is not just greater than the sum of its parts, but is also qualitatively different from them. In particular, Lars Friberg, professor of environmental hygiene at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, has been studying whether dangers from a given substance can be guarded against by looking only at the body's absorption of that substance. His answer was no. He recently showed that even minor deficiencies in dietary iron are sufficient to increase the body's absorption of cadmium.

## Serious for Women

This is especially serious for women, because studies have shown they lose iron during menstruation, and also for workers in the Third World, where iron deficiency is widespread and where many corporations observe safety standards much less strict than those in the West. Gunnar Nordberg, the representative of an international working group on metal toxicology, declared at a recent congress on occupational health, that it is now "not realistic to consider the toxicology of a single metal by itself without considering such modifying factors."

Even if all the ways a toxic element can enter the body and cause a certain disease are taken into account, an element can still cause other diseases than the one under consideration. Asbestos is a good example.

The present U.S. asbestos safety standard, adopted in 1976, takes into account only the effect of asbestos on lung scarring and ignores the role of asbestos as a carcinogen, which has been known for more than 25 years. This standard was taken from the British standard of 1969, based on an industry study of a large textile factory. In that study a rather precise index was calculated to guard against lung scarring due to asbestos. No account was taken of the role of asbestos in causing cancer; malignancies noted during the study were ignored or neatly classified away as oddities.

Although the recent lawsuits brought by U.S. asbestos workers suffering from cancer have had some success in the courts, they have had none at all in getting the government to change the standards and recognize asbestos as carcinogenic. A new subcommittee has been set up in Britain to revise the figures from which the U.S. standard is taken, but it is still only studying lung scarring and ignoring cancer.

Not only are standards frequently devised by reference to incomplete or archaic models, but they are often poorly enforced in practice. To be effective, they would have to be set several times lower than theoretical reasoning suggests.

A senior U.S. Environmental Protection Agency official, in a telephone interview, admitted: "Our quality control is rotten. Spot checks in factories show that standards often are exceeded to an incredible extent. And it's politically difficult to make our standards strong enough so that on-site variability will fall within safe limits, since to do so would be to admit how terribly our standards are enforced."

A final objection to current safety standards questions the very notion that one can establish a level of contamination above which is certain disease and below which is certain health. This notion is based on the increasingly doubted belief that any particular disease has one particular cause. These doubts are not new. When the first cholera germs were isolated around 1900, the respected Bavarian scientist Max von Pettenkofer said that no germs could harm healthy people, and he proceeded to drink from a vial containing millions of cholera bacilli isolated from a fatal case of the disease. He lived and suffered no ill effects.

More recent epidemiological studies have shown that all of us carry the germs for many diseases, and that what brings these diseases into action is factors such as tiredness or nutrition, not exposure to the disease germs. If these outside factors are seen as causative, no strict threshold can be established for a given ailment. These factors are always present in various degrees, and their effect will vary with a person's general health. With such a continuum stretching from health to disease, no strict threshold of safety can be assigned.

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## China and the Soviet Union

A good many words have been devoted, in recent days, to the arrival of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in the United States. His own words, their implications for the Soviet Union and for American hopes of detente, the guests invited by President Carter to meet Mr. Teng and their political and economic associations—all of this has been discussed in detail. And of course to welcome the Year of the Ram with an end to 30 years of hostility and outright war was no small event.

Nevertheless, there is a central fact that may be overlooked in hairsplitting about phraseology and hospitality. And that fact is that a huge, rapidly developed Soviet Union lies to the north of Asia while an even huger (in population, at least) but underdeveloped China lies below it. They share elements of ideology, as did czarist Russia and the Habsburg Austro-Hungarian Empire, but like that perpetual confrontation it is land-greed and power-fear that dominates the relationship.

In other words, while the United States could provide much modern firepower to the unwieldy People's Republic of China, or could allow an allegiance to Taiwan to interfere with this process, it is China itself, its millions of people and thousands of square miles that looms largest in Moscow's eyes. The Soviet Union could, doubtless, defeat the Chinese in battle. But it would have to fight many battles (predominantly agricultural China is less susceptible to nuclear power than industrialized nations) before it

could even hope to dominate that vast, stubborn land. And it is by no means sure whether its other front, in Eastern Europe, would be secure—the Warsaw Pact is not all that assured.

Sen. Proxmire has been pointing out these harsh truths of the Soviet position. And while (as he so often does) the senator may be carrying his arguments against increases in American military spending too far, the basic uncertainty of the Soviet military position should be considered—even when, with Cuban help, it is spreading its form of Marxism abroad. That spread is not the same as, say, the explosion of European colonialism that followed the sea ventures of Portugal and Spain. Nationalism is a preponderant condition in the world today and can triumph over international ideologies—especially when those are used for national purposes.

So the United States can, if it will, utilize the Sino-Soviet confrontation as a deterrent (like nuclear weapons) against a war that could only bring death and destruction to the world, whether it began in Eastern Europe, in the African Horn or on that long, guarded boundary between China and the Soviet Union. For what the United States has lost in primal power in the world since Vietnam has not been merely switched to the Soviet Union. Rather, the simplistic dichotomy with which the world might be viewed in 1945 has been broken down into complex fragments, each of which could start a war, all of which together are necessary to stop one. And that effort is necessary to human survival.

## The Pope's Mission

An extraordinary tension had built up even before Pope John Paul II began his current visit in Latin America, where half the world's 700-million Roman Catholics live. How would this man, who has emanated a faith crackling with potential for vibrant political expression, perform in his first official trip abroad? Would he reinforce or would he check "theology of liberation," the name given to the divisive effort within the Latin church to make common cause with the region's disinherited against public and private power? How would a pope schooled in defending the claims of the church against a Marxist state, in his native Poland, meet the tendency of some anti-state elements in the Latin church to accept a Marxist analysis of society's woes?

In the event, the pope seems to have confounded many of those who heard his words to the Latin hierarchy at the Mexican city of Puebla. The framework in which he spoke did not precisely correspond to that in which the questions had been raised. True, he invoked "this vast and demanding imperative of social morality." Yet he pointedly questioned the picture of Jesus "as a political figure, a revolutionary, as the subversive man from Nazareth." The church, he went on, should "preach, educate individuals and collectivities, form public opinion, and offer orientations to the leaders of the peoples. In this way [the church] will be working in favor . . . of a more just and equitable distribution of goods, not only within each nation but also in the world in general."

Not surprisingly, the pope's general message was quickly labeled as conservative, as emphasizing the pastoral over the social, as "disappointing" to liberals. It was, some suggested, the inevitably flat product of a failed

effort to apply in a Third World context an approach created to serve the different circumstances of an Iron Curtain church. Others saw it as the bland result of a misguided attempt to reconcile the Latin Catholic right and left. No doubt, other explanations will come along.

We would, however, caution against accepting any of them too quickly. Few people anywhere are better placed than John Paul to sift the different definitions and uses of power. He knows the power the church commands to challenge secular authority, especially in countries like Mexico (and Poland), where the masses profess Catholicism and their faith runs deep. To him, the legitimate demands are spiritual, bearing on human dignity. A great many things, however, bear on human dignity: "freedom, the right to profess one's religion, physical and mental integrity, the right to essential goods, to life . . . There is a 'social and political level' on which human beings have a 'right of participation.' Though the church's mission is 'religious and not social or political, it cannot fail to consider man in the entirety of his being.'"

The day after the pope spoke at Puebla, he had an encounter with the poor at Oaxaca, and castigated landowners who "hide the bread needed by so many families." He denounced such practices as "not fair, not humane, not Christian." So much for the suggestion that John Paul is going "right." His manner suggests to us that, no less now in the wider world than earlier in Poland, he means for the church to be involved in the central spiritual and secular concerns of all professing faith.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Teng in the New World

Mr. Teng's visit to America is both epoch-making and hopeful. But equally so, perhaps on both counts, are the democratic stirrings in China that have reached a crescendo to mark his visit to the fountainhead of human rights and unlimited opportunity. . . . Chairman Hua and the loyal Mr. Teng face enormous difficulties and dangers. The threats come from Russia's vastly superior military force and from the formidable and expert efforts which it will doubtless make to foment, direct and exploit the time of change and turmoil in China. The Chinese are putting their shirts on developing their rapprochement with the West into a tacit balance-of-power equilibrium against an overmighty Russia.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Iran Evolution

Finally—and this is not the least of the question marks—what will be the attitude of the army, up to now behind the Shah? . . . It remains that the evolution of the situation depends much on the attitude of the big powers. It is true that the United States, which made numerous mistakes in

this affair, is going to try to limit the damage. Finally, everything depends on the Soviet Union—rather discreet up to now—which, sooner or later, will be forced to unmask its game. . . .

—From Le Matin (Paris).

#### Korean Talks

Moves toward Sino-U.S. rapprochement have a habit of finding an echo in the Korean peninsula. In 1972, President Nixon's trip to Peking was followed by North and South Korea starting talks. Now Deputy Premier Teng's visit to Washington is being accompanied by renewed talk about reviving the talks. And both sides say they aim for the unification of the 50 million Koreans. . . .

The economic arguments for reunifying the peninsula are less strong than they were when South Korea was little but an agricultural community and North Korea contained most of the peninsula's industry and minerals. But they are still there, as of course are all the bitterness of the past and the contradictions between a capitalist and a Communist economy. The gulf, in other words, remains.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The Herald's correspondent travelling eastward on the Siberian railway reports: "The soldiers of the Siberian race travelling on my train to the Far East are full of fun and spirit, and people abroad who speak of conscription as a burden should see them. They willingly leave their families and give up their freedom to serve the Emperor. An enormous army of them, acclimatized and inured to all hardship, can be raised on the spot. If these facts were only appreciated in Tokyo, I fancy the Japanese's ardor would cool off considerably."

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1929

BERLIN — Leon Trotsky, all-powerful associate with Lenin in the early years of the Bolshevik regime, after a year's exile in Turkestan, is to be banished from Russia into capitalistic Western Europe. Trotsky's banishment is regarded as the logical sequel of the arrest of 150 members of the Trotsky opposition in Moscow a few days ago. It is reported that the Communist Party will assume all financial responsibilities for the maintenance abroad of the creator of the Red Army and his wife and two children on condition that they will never return to Russia.



'Should we live miserably or die comfortably?'

## Carter Budget a Political Plus

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As a blueprint for government and the economy, the Carter budget remains to be tested and proved. But as a political document, it is probably not too early to pronounce it a significant success.

The president has thrown his opposition to a curve, and both left-handed and right-handed critics have found it a tough pitch to handle. On the left, there has been almost a press conference a day to denounce the Carter cutbacks in some domestic programs. The mayors, the minorities, the elderly, the educators, the environmentalists and organized labor have all been busy lamenting the damage they suffered in Carter's drive to reduce the federal deficit.

### Need Recognized

So far, they have found surprisingly little support among the politicians and pundits who normally leap to their defense. In part this is because the need for some significant steps toward spending discipline is almost universally accepted. And in part it is because Carter has aimed his cuts with some skill and sensitivity.

The "austerity" budget he presented last week found roots for support in the need for preventive health care for the young and home-delivered hot meals for the elderly infirm. Even in the public service job program, probably the

most controversial area of major reduction, Carter managed to preserve the jobs earmarked for the hard-core unemployed and aim the cutbacks elsewhere.

The failure of disident groups to trigger a wave of denunciation by liberal politicians and journals confirmed the White House calculation that, politically speaking, these organizations are in decline. They have one powerful champion in Sen. Edward Kennedy. But Carter is betting that Kennedy will not carry his opposition to the budget into next year's presidential primary campaign. And, if he is right about that, then he can easily bear the verbal abuse from the Massachusetts senator.

The heart of the political gamble represented by the budget is the bet that the liberal Democrats will grumble and gripe—but in the end not challenge Carter's re-election.

### GOP Off Balance

The budget is aimed at winning the 1980 election, not renominating Carter. And in its own terms, it is proving a success. After last week, there can be little doubt that Carter's strategy has thrown the Republican opposition off balance.

Ronald Reagan was in town most of the week and said nothing at all to challenge the president's program of budgetary austerity. For Ronald Reagan to say nothing is like Jimmy Connors leaving his racket at home. You have to believe the opponent has him puzzled.

The not-so-friendly Republican aspirants from Houston, John Connally and George Bush, seemed equally uncertain how to deal with a budget-cutting Democrat.

### Foreign Policy

Bush said Carter's rhetoric sounded fine to him, but he doubted Carter could hold to the course once the liberal Democrats had skinned him. Connally, normally the coolest of customers, was so flummoxed that he managed, in his post-announcement press conference, to come out foursquare for both higher-defense spending and a 5-percent across-the-board cut in Carter's budget.

Instead of focusing on the inflation-spending issue, which is uppermost on the voters' minds, the Republican hopefuls found themselves pot-shooting Carter on his foreign policy. They would not have recognized China on the terms he got, they said. They have their doubts about the pending strategic arms deal with Russia. They still question the wisdom of the Panama Canal treaty.

All well and good for wooing the conservative hard-liners. But it's doubtful any Republican is going to beat Carter on his foreign policy if the next two years pass, as the last two have, without an American combat casualty.

Economics almost has to be the opposition's issue, and so far, Carter has kept them from figuring out how to get a handle on it.

## (A Little) Truth in Advertising

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — I am staring, rapidly, at a headline: "TV Ads Are Said to Benefit Child by Developing Skepticism." An advertising executive says children "must learn the marketplace" and: "Even if a child is deceived by an ad at age 4, what harm is done? He is in the process of learning to make his own decisions."

When a half a class of third-graders, asked to spell "relief," write "R-O-L-A-I-D-S," alarmists cite the power of advertising. I merely admire the witlessness of American youth.

But the theory that being deceived improves children is alarming. The problem with routine public deceit is not just that children are indeed harmed, but that the culture is, too. The "skepticism" instilled is really cynicism that seeps like a stain across society.

Recently, an Army doctor claimed that his enlistment contract was void because the Army had used misleading advertising to recruit doctors. An Army lawyer responded that the advertisement's promises of modern equipment and other benefits were acceptable "puffery," just "a commercial

thing," and "simply braggings on the part of the government." Casualties about deceit in commerce leads to casually deceitful government.

### 'Reforms'

There always will be dumb demands for advertising "reforms." Recently, military homophobes demanded that advertising be less heterosexual. "We would like to see two women or two men discussing a product at the breakfast table. There could be some affection shown, such as one saying, 'Honey, pass the Aunt Jemima pancakes.'"

But advertisers should forestall dumb regulations by combating deceit rather than rationalizing acceptance of it. So it is important, if only symbolically, that advertisers do not use actors dressed as doctors for medicine commercials. Actors must refrain from looking too pained before taking an over-the-counter medicine, lest the commercial exaggerate the relief the product delivers. No longer is whipped cream used in shaving-cream commercials. No longer are marbles put in soup bowls to suggest that the soup is crammed with vegetables.

It matters, if only as a gesture, that the Federal Trade Commission wants celebrities to make "reasonable inquiries" into the claims they make for products. (By the way, the first celebrity brought to heel was—I'm not making this up—Pat Boone, in connection with his inordinate praise of an acne medicine).

### Some Truth

Language offers ample opportunities for shading the truth. In "Murder Must Advertise," published in 1933, Dorothy Sayers' detective, Lord Peter Wimsey, says: "Of course there is some truth in advertising. There's yeast in bread,

but you can't make bread with yeast alone. (Consider) the delicate and important distinction between the words 'with' and 'from.' Suppose you are advertising . . . perry. If you say, 'Our perry is made from fresh-plucked pears only,' then it's got to be made from pears only, or the statement is actionable. If you just say it is made 'from pears,' without the 'only,' the betting is that it is made chiefly from pears. But if you say, 'made with pears,' you generally mean that you use a peck of pears to a ton of turnips, and the law cannot touch you. Such are the niceties of our English tongue."

Michael Pertschuk, chairman of the FTC, sometimes seems to think that the agency should see that no advertising is "withholding essential information from consumers." But the FTC would have to define "essential" information regarding every product, and so determine the content of all advertising. Besides, informing and enticing often are two different processes, and both are legitimate uses of advertising.

Let the record show that American Banker magazine recently carried an advertisement of ruthless candor. Someone was trying to sell a bank in Mount Prospect, Illinois: "We have a very small bank for sale. The total purchase price: \$232,500 for 100 percent. The population of the town is negligible and the building is very old. . . . But for a banker willing to move to town and run this bank on a day-to-day basis, it is an excellent first bank. . . . The price to pay is the willingness and ability to move to a dreary little town."

Except for the patent (and hence harmless) falsehood about an Illinois town being dreary, that is a sterling example of candor in commerce.

## Why the 'Polar Bear' Is Keeping His Cool

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The presence of Richard Nixon at the Teng Hsiao-ping show measures how much things ain't what they used to be among the U.S., China and Russia. For when Nixon was in flower, Washington could use the Peking connection to extract concessions from Moscow.

Now cooperation with China threatens to spoil effective dealings with the Soviet Union. But neither of the policies intermittently followed by President Carter—neither the policy favored by Zbigniew Brzezinski nor the policy favored by Cyrus Vance—seems adequate to that central change in the triangular game.

Back in 1971, when Nixon and Kissinger initiated the game, China was an unknown quantity. Its revolution enjoyed the aura of success. Its leaders looked to be men larger than life.

### Negotiation Asset

So China was a force to be reckoned with in the underdeveloped countries of the Third World. It provided a rallying point for other Communist countries unhappy with Soviet hegemony. The Russians themselves were driven into a kind of panic by the border frictions with China in 1969.

By mixing into China's inflated reputation a little bit of their own, Nixon and Kissinger made the opening to Peking an asset for dealing with Moscow. They wrung from the Russians better terms than expected for a peace settlement in Vietnam and for a strategic arms limitation treaty.

Since 1972, however, the Russians have developed a strategy for pushing ahead despite (and maybe even because of) harmony between the United States and China. The Russians took advantage of coups in Afghanistan and South Yemen last year. They fueled wars in the Middle East (1973), in Vietnam (1975), in Angola (1976), in Ethiopia (1977) and in Cambodia (1978).

As a result, their position is now stronger than before in southern Africa and the Horn, and in the Gulf and Asia. Rich pickings are opening up for them in Iran and the Middle East.

The Chinese, of course, have not stood still. They have committed themselves to a policy of rapid modernization through imports from Europe, Japan and the United States. They have established a rough political balance among Deputy Premier Teng, party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the ghost of Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Teng has spun a web of diplomatic connections with Europe, Japan and the United States the better, as he put it in an interview the other day, to "be able to place curbs on the polar bear."

But the modernization program reveals the failure of the Chinese revolution and the backwardness of the country. The political balance is delicate and subject to change. And the web of diplomatic connections, though outwardly formidable, turns out to have poor powers to constrain the Soviet Union.

The Japanese and Europeans, while keen on China trade, have shown no stomach for standing up to the Russians. When the United States gave the appearance of trying to play off Peking against Moscow last month, the Russians simply pushed off conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation treaty until after Mr. Teng's visit. Which is where the division in American councils comes into play.

Mr. Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, has seen plainly what the Russians have been up to. He seeks to block their advance. But he has exaggerated enormously the capacity of the Chinese to deter the Russians. And he has developed out of whole cloth the theory that if the Russians don't cooperate with the West, they will "exclude themselves from global trends," and end up among the has-beens of history.

### Into a Corner

Secretary of State Vance has seen plainly that failure to reach another arms-control agreement would drive the Russians into a corner and expose them to an accelerated arms race and the danger of nuclear holocaust. He has been rightly concerned lest the Chinese connection over the pitch for detente with the Soviet Union. But in his keenness to get a deal with Russia on arms control, he has virtually ignored Soviet assertiveness everywhere else in the world.

The upshot is that the Teng visit has been overloaded with objectives. It is supposed to bring more trade. It is supposed to put the fear of God into the Russians. It is supposed to promote general detente. And, of course, it is supposed to establish Jimmy Carter as a dynamic statesman at the top of the world class.

All of these things are desirable, and some of them are possible. But Mr. Teng can't begin to make them happen. They can be made to happen only by an American policy that goes beyond the narrow confines of the Vance-Brzezinski debate to a global strategy for

### Letters

#### The U.S. Abroad

The Washington Post editorial entitled "The Iranian Revolution" (IHT, Jan. 2) suggests rightly, I think, that no useful purpose would be served by a great debate over who "lost" Iran.

But perhaps it is time for a more fundamental debate. Perhaps it is time to determine whether the losses in the last 30 years of China, Cuba, Chile, Vietnam, Ethiopia and now Iran do not have certain elements in common directly attributable to U.S. influence. In each of these countries American government programs or business interests were substantial.

Quite apart from partisan political considerations or high hunts, it would seem timely to analyze whether there is something inherently wrong in the U.S. approach to friendly, developing countries, some action on our part which exacerbates or creates conflicts in the values of these societies between the old and the new, between tradition and rapid industrialization.

Our diplomatic presence in these countries is, of course, necessary and unobtrusive. Other U.S. military and industrial development missions are from time to time requested by the leaders of these friendly countries, who themselves may not always understand the full social significance of a sizable influx of U.S. manpower, methods and money. The fact that each of these missions fulfills its strictly professional function with skill and dedication does not begin to answer the central question of whether they should have been sent there in the first place.

Useful debate might also be undertaken to determine whether the people making up the various military and development missions only in the home country are sufficiently knowledgeable of the history, culture and religious influences that form such a vital part in the life of many old and tradition-bound societies.

This is not to suggest that American influence is the only or primary reason for the "loss" of any of the

above-listed countries. But before the same fate befalls us in relation to Saudi Arabia or some other strategically important ally, it might be useful indeed to debate whether we are sufficiently developed culturally to help developing countries.

THEODORE A. COSHNEN, Milan.

#### Mideast Clause

Hopefully, recent events will cause the Carter administration to re-examine its one-sided Middle East policy, as it applies to the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations. I say one-sided because it is inconceivable how justification can be found for a clause in a peace treaty that would, in effect, nullify it if one of the parties engaged in a conflict with a third party.

Recent events prove that Israel is the only reliable ally of the United States in the Middle East region. The future of Iran is in doubt, and Saudi Arabia has failed to support the position of the United States in the peace talks and OPEC meetings, despite a major change in the U.S. weapons policy.

A recent study conducted by a U.S. governmental agency has indicated that Israel, by itself, could hold off a Soviet invasion of the Middle East. Israel has proved to be a worthy ally of the United States in the past, when it was ready to come to the aid of Jordan when it was threatened by an attack from Syria. The military support that the United States gives Israel and an evenhanded policy in the peace talks are the most persuasive and effective ways to assure the defense of the vital interests of the United States in the Middle East.

E. SHERRY, London.

#### Verdi's 'Return'

Please: Could William Weaver expand on his statement (IHT, Jan. 16) . . . in the wake of Verdi's triumphant return to critical favor. That one stumps me.

GERALD MAURI, Milan.



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# It's a Bird! It's a Movie! It's Super!

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT) — "Look! Up in the sky! It's a bird! It's a plane! It's Superman!"

That has been a stock phrase of American language since the 30s, when in the depths of the depression the fiery angel of indomitable might made his debut as a comic-book creation. Politicians are bawling about the Little Man and the Forgotten Man, but the public has no relish for the petty, overlooked, the failure. It has ways an omnivorous appetite for a larger-than-life. It longs for in-noble heroes.

Superman, with his fantastic ring-doo, at once captured the imagination of the Common Man and his children. This optimistic mbol was above the crummy era and took his fans with him as he soared into the vaulted blue. He survived wars, good times and bad times, and remains a beloved id. In the new movie that carries his name (at the public's amps-Elyses, the Matignon, the mitage and the Danton in Eng-ly) he leaps with agility and grace on the colored pulp page to the reen, perhaps his most audacious at.

Mario Puzo's scenario reminds that Superman is a refugee from planet Krypton. He was born a infant of a local research scient (Marion Brando) whose warn- that the realm was about to en- does unheeded by the over- rds. Before the catastrophe curred, the prophetic papa spat his son to earth. The ny gained eight years in transi- ted in a farm pasture and was loped by a kindly couple.

On attaining manhood, the dem- id — on sight a modest, bespecta- ed hick — takes up journalism in ew York. He is a deceptively stud- cub, the despair of his impat- editor (Jackie Cooper), but hen tasks beyond human powers, he strips into his Superman it, jumps out the window and



Christopher Reeve proves he is "the man of steel."

flits to rescue citizens teetering on top of skyscrapers and to aid air-planes in distress.

All this is by way of introduc- tion, for the main event concern the helpful visitor's contest with an earthly mischief-maker (Gene Hackman) who in his ornate resi- dence beneath Grand Central Sta- tion is plotting to push the Califor- nia coast into the Pacific. The rival- ry of the two — the eternal struggle between good and evil — you must witness yourself. Superman has an Achilles' heel — but, as you may have guessed, he is spared to ap- pear in countless sequels.

In directing, Richard Donner has sagaciously guided the large-scale production of Alexander and Ilya Salkind to maximum impact. His wild absurdities are recounted with tongue in cheek and its special ef- fects provide breathtaking visions. Superman's takeoffs — he crouches like a long-distance runner await- ing the gun before he springs into the air — will be imitated by school- boys everywhere, and it is diverting to behold him winging about the Manhattan skyline and at one point zooming through the clouds to a distance so remote that he can halt the flight of time. Anyone who can't enjoy all this must be an idiot.

The Salkinds have made a val- uable screen discovery in Christo- pher Reeve, a personable young ac-

tor of charm and affability, who in- gratiatingly impersonates the ad- mired birdman of Boy Scout in- clinations. He performs a good deed every few moments. It is a welcome relief to have a hero who is neither an underworld tool nor a sadist, neither a bank robber nor a dreary drug addict who bores us with a befuddled recitation of his woes, mentioning the contents of sewers in every sentence for empha- sis.

Margot Kidder is the Kryptonian's best girl: Valerie Perrine is the campy fancy lady of the villain; Gene Hackman has impish humor as the bad man; Ned Beatty as his dim-witted stooge might have stepped from a Damon Runyon story; and Jackie Cooper, a reliable movie actor since childhood, scores as the irascible editor. "Superman," refreshing and invigorating as a breath of spring, brings with it a generous supply of healthy fun.

Philippe de Broca is a French film "author" of exceptional abili- ties and often happy invention. There is evidence of this in his latest contribution, "Le Cavalier" (at the Normandie, the Marivaux, and the Rex), which is certainly one of the superior Gallic movies of recent months. It is a beautifully pho- tographed, tastefully produced and proficiently acted throughout, but

de Broca should have expended some extra time on its writing. He has selected for comic pur- poses a familiar but still serviceable premise: the contretemps that arise from the complicated private life of a celebrated pianist. As is custom- ary, this philandering musician has an adoring wife who views his in- cessant peccadilloes with affection- ate irony until he goes too far — which, of course, he does.

Following a bright beginning all goes swimmingly for a while, but then dramatic trouble inter- venes, and in lieu of fresh, bounc- ing ideas there is a resort to seedy, gags. The overblowing bathtub, for example, is by now *de trop* in Hol- lywood slapstick attempts and in those depressing French comedies about bourgeois homes.

On the other hand, de Broca has managed several episodes of his Paderewski's love affairs with his reputed skill and has mercifully avoided sentimentality, with even the Lothario's resignation be- coming a grandfather having a double-edged hint. The film lacks firm foundation and efficient organization, but it has in its favor a fund of honest sympathetic charm, strokes of keen sardonic ob- servation of character and an un- derstanding humor that is winning. Jean Rochefort as the great lover with the Pachmann keyboard touch is ideal. A seasoned comedian, he strikes the exact note of his sophis- ticated role, being entertainingly ri- diculous without a descent into outright farce. Nicole Garcia plays the wise wife with silken ease; among her cheating mate's girl- friends are Catherine Alric, Cath- erine Leprieux, Annie Girardot (a former wife), Danielle Darrieux and Carole Lixion, while Lila Kedrova is the concert star's expert secretary. The score, for mood evoca- tion, contains Beethoven, Bach, Offenbach and Schumann.

"Le Cycle" (at the Saint-Andre- des-Arts, La Cite and the Olympic Entrepot in Persian) is a motion picture of singular quality and power. The work of Dariush Mehjui, acclaimed a few seasons ago for his striking study of Persian peasantry, "The Cow," "Le Cycle" is a devastating portrait of the Tehran slums and the degredolade of character engineered by stark poverty and despair. With dramatic force and with a savage, grim humor, it discloses the transforma- tion into a criminal of an adoles- cent boy who, instinctively intelli- gent and resourceful, finds that only by thieving, deceit and bribery can he survive.

Mehjui has drawn the scene with some unforgettable passages — that, for example, in which the boy visits a settlement of outcasts to persuade them to sell their blood to a conning quack. But the film is no mere collection of graphic snapshots: it has a gripping unity and in all aspects — in its acting, in its camera work and in its relentless progression — it reveals a director of uncommon mind and amazing talents.

A festival of fantastic films — 17 new features in English — will be shown at the Eldorado Cinema Jan. 31-Feb. 6.

Tenor vocalism quite different from Gedda's — largely as a con- sequence of a wholly different vocal endowment — could be savored and enjoyed Sunday night in a BBC-TV documentary on the life and times of Luciano Pavarotti, brazenly titled "King of the High C's."

Filmed in Pavarotti's native Modena, it showed him with his family, friends and possessions, and also on the stage of Modena's Teatro Comunale, singing in costume the arias for which he is justly famous. He came through as a gra- cious and humble fellow, and he came through too, of course, with the high C's — three of them, to be exact — but none quite so memor- ably plangent as the high B at the close of "Nessun Dorma" ("Turandot") and the B flat of "Recondita Armonia" ("Tosca").

## Fashion

# Givenchy's Made-to-Order 'Love Story'

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT) — Givenchy calls his new spring-and-summer made-to-order collection "Love Story." Several of his prints have "love" scrawled across the crepe de chine. Irregular dots sug- gest hearts, and there are plenty of dashes of Valentine red, even on the heels of some of the daytime shoes.

Under the Valentine, though, is a definite fashion message. It is shape, replacing the voluminous fabric folds of the hump layered look in a typical Givenchy style and elegance, with every detail letter-perfect.

Daytime clothes are young, sim- ple and tailored, a complete con- trast to the fantasy and color of the evening dresses that come later. For his suits, Givenchy forgoes the black-and-white, favorite of most of the other designers, and brings back navy-blue-and-white, the old- time spring perennial, and even presents it sometimes with once- familiar touches like white collars and cuffs.

Like all spring-suit jackets, Givenchy's have broad shoulders that tend to slant upward. The jackets themselves are mostly hip- bone length, either boxy or just slightly fitted. Skirts are straight but never tight, or else stitched down over the hips and then released, a look Givenchy has al- ways liked. For fabrics, he loves stripes, all the way from hairline to ribbon size. Suit hats are bowlers or what he calls bobs, with turned-up brims, all made of lacquered straw in bright colors.

## Kind to Hips

Givenchy is kind to hips, a part of the anatomy that most women abhor. Many of his jackets, worn over wool or crepe dresses, have little pleumps jutting out over the hips in a perky way. When it comes to evening dresses, he not only makes the pleump larger and more important, but on some of his most formal gowns the chiffon is looped and draped to hint at the look of 18th-century panniers.

Givenchy doesn't bother with many fashions for in between day- time and the party life. His evening



Givenchy crepe evening gown.

clothes are a marvelous outburst of color, imagination and skill. Though they are bare enough, with halter tops and slit skirts, the bare- ness seems to come naturally. Even the chiffon skirt that parts in the center at the waistline or closes like a curtain is pretty and not vulgar.

It's a good year for Ungaro, his best in a long time. Long lost on alien paths, he finally saw daylight and went back to what he knows best, tailoring. A superb craftsman, he went right away with the suit story, which he did in a bright, light, and peppy way.

His other good move was to steer

clear of big, clumsy shapes. His ma- jor story was the small jacket suit, in many different variations, all ba- sically the same, yet all different. The main shape was simple — a tiny, modified bellboy jacket, but cut in such a way that it both fit and moved with the body. Should- ers were good and broad and the puffed sleeves often turned into leg-of-mutton, a shape that could be a disaster in hands less expert than Ungaro's.

The whole collection, with bril- liant colors, including purple and red, often mixed together, had a cheery feeling.

All skirts were pencil-slim and short, barely covering the kneecap. For daytime, Ungaro used a lot of light gabardine in unexpected col- ors such as almond, purple or hot pink. But the white opener, with black piping and a black satin blouse, was the favorite with the audience.

The short suit jackets were often slightly longer and belted over a tiny peplum. A lot of them had small, narrow, quilted lapels, with matching quilted belts.

## Lots of Satin

Ungaro used a lot of satin, with whole saun suits or satin jackets over slim, printed silk dresses. The prints were often a small paisley. He also showed a lot of bright-col- ored satin coats shaped like trench coats, another of his tried-and-true specialties.

Details included lots of white- faced lapels and cuffs — the pret- tiest being on a navy, pin-striped silk suit, with a lace hanky sticking out of the breast pocket.

The cocktail suit took quite an- other direction when Ungaro re- placed the straight, slim skirt with a full, billowy one, often with a sarong side drape that revealed the

leg up to the hip; more in the disco mood, with crazy moon-and-stars prints, it went over big with Prin- cess Caroline.

In another surprise, Ungaro scored with evening wear, an area where he more often misses than hits. But this time, it was a tie be- tween perfectly simple long crepe chemises, with huge Art Deco bows embroidered down the sides, or sequin jackets worn over Victorian, high-necked lace blouses with puffed sleeves, their seriousness bel- lied by all those naughty, sexy skirts.

## Establishment

Chanel, still housed on Rue Cambon, where Chanel herself held forth, remains the place the Estab- lishment prefers to shop.

Since this seems to be the year of the suit, as far as fashion goes, Chanel should be in luck. Its designers, though, elected to swim upstream with more coats than jackets, and skirts that were volu- minous, with group pleats and box pleats instead of being straight and narrow.

Luckily, there were still enough replicas of genuine Chaneles to keep her fans happy. Among them were the blue tweed outlined in sky blue and white wool, the mauve checks on pale oatmeal, the plaid wool jacket over a navy dress, and a few more.

The Chanel archives, full of sketches and sketches, are said to be intact, and it would seem a sim- ple matter to choose a few each sea- son.

Since the Chanel suit is the har- diest perennial in the fashion world, to bring back even half a dozen or so of the most popular would make a good story and help to insure a good season.

## Opera in London

# Noteworthy 'Eugene Onegin' in Russian

By Henry Pleasants

ONDON, Jan. 30 (IHT) — The revival of Peter Hall's 1971 production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" by the Royal Opera Covent Garden last night was noteworthy in more ways than one.

There was, to begin with, the young Czechoslovakian soprano, Zdenka Benuskova, adding a Co- nent Garden debut as Tatiana to a curriculum vitae already imposing, it hitherto confined to the con- tent. There was also a Covent Gar- den debut for Emil Tchakaroff, the Bulgarian conductor; Nico- Gedda, a familiar figure, was singing Lensky for the first time re; and Yuri Masurok, the Rus- sian baritone, was a new Onegin. But what distinguished this most vividly — and favorably — from previous revivals of one of the Ro- yal Opera's most successful produc- tions of the past decade was the fact that it was sung in Russian. It is heretofore been sung in Eng- lish. Hearing Tchaikovsky's haun- ting melodies and eloquent recita- tives articulated in the text to which they were shaped made all a difference: a sense of stylistic id sonic homogeneity violated — in all opera — by even the most rufulous translation.

## Russians Claim

### Musical of Youth

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP) — The untain of youth may be no far- ther away than the nearest unripe roseberry, according to the latest ndings of Soviet scientists report- ed by the Soviet newspaper Trud.

Research at Moscow's Institute of Biological Physics has shown, the newspaper said, that the am- ber acid in certain young fruits and vegetables can prevent the disinte- gration of body cells which causes lines and old age. The acid, de- scribed as an "elixir of youth" by the newspaper, rushes through the body actively seeking out diseased nd dying cells and stimulating them to regrow into new, healthy ones.

Besides gooseberries, the amber acid is found in unripe grapes and the juice of sugar beets and other root vegetables.

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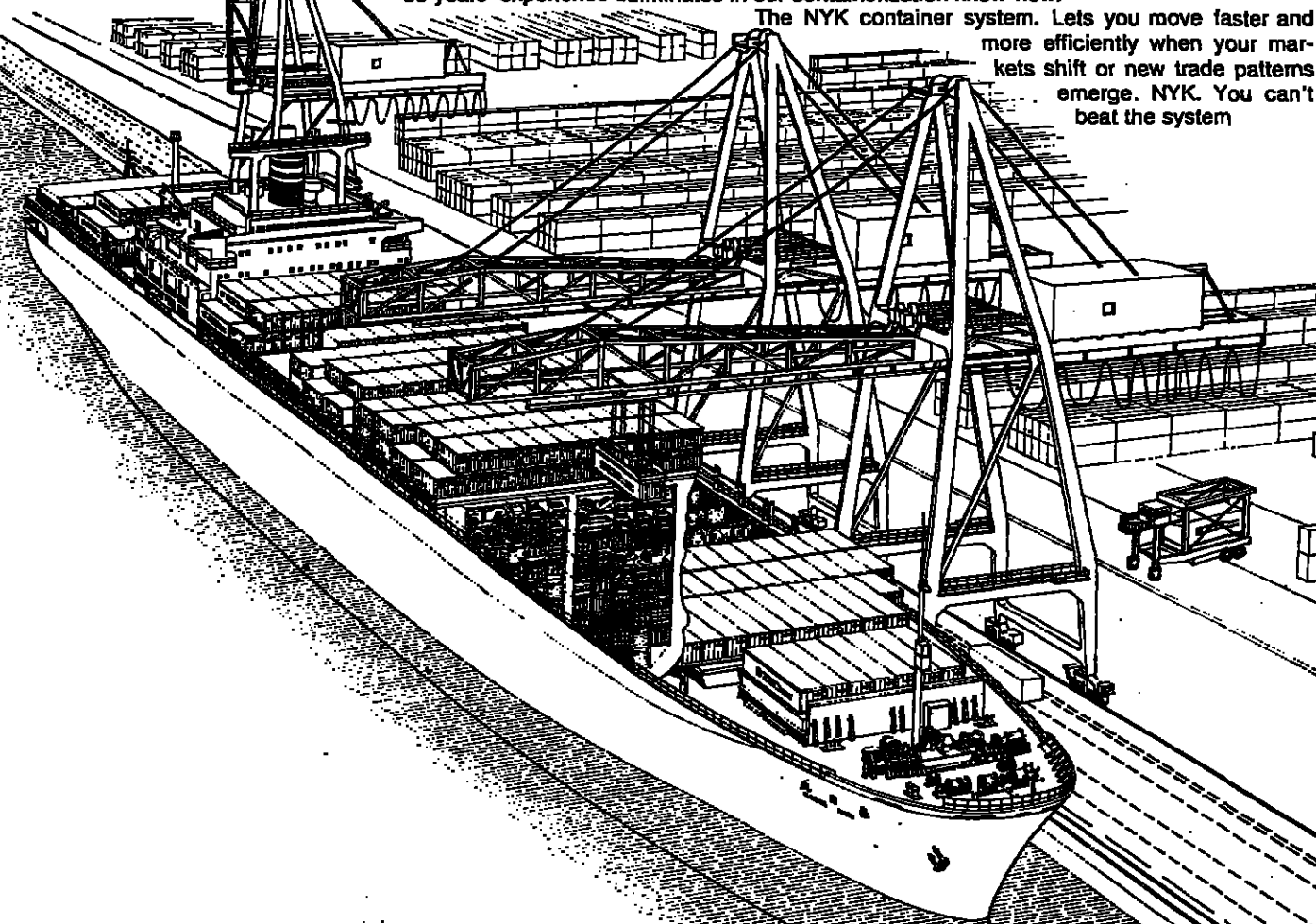
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